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# Quarterly Journal

OF CURRENT ACQUISITIONS

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# Canons of Selection

## I

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS SHOULD POSSESS IN SOME USEFUL FORM ALL BIBLIOTHECAL MATERIALS NECESSARY TO THE CONGRESS AND TO THE OFFICERS OF GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE PERFORMANCE OF THEIR DUTIES.

## II

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS SHOULD POSSESS ALL BOOKS AND OTHER MATERIALS (WHETHER IN ORIGINAL OR IN COPY) WHICH EXPRESS AND RECORD THE LIFE AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

## III

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS SHOULD POSSESS, IN SOME USEFUL FORM, THE MATERIAL PARTS OF THE RECORDS OF OTHER SOCIETIES, PAST AND PRESENT, AND SHOULD ACCUMULATE, IN ORIGINAL OR IN COPY, FULL AND REPRESENTATIVE COLLECTIONS OF THE WRITTEN RECORDS OF THOSE SOCIETIES AND PEOPLES WHOSE EXPERIENCE IS OF MOST IMMEDIATE CONCERN TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

*From the Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress, 1940*

# The Library of Congress Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions

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Volume 4

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*Published as a Supplement to the Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress*



# A Catalog of Important Recent Additions to the

LESSING J. ROSENWALD COLLECTION SELECTED FOR  
EXHIBITION AT THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, JUNE  
1947. COMPILED BY FREDERICK R. GOFF, CHIEF,  
RARE BOOKS DIVISION. WITH A FOREWORD BY  
DR. A. S. W. ROSENBACH.



## Foreword

THE books described herein, presented by Lessing J. Rosenwald to the Library of Congress, represent a great achievement in the field of collecting. In one year have been gathered some of the most important volumes ever issued by the presses of Europe and America, from the days of Gutenberg to the end of the eighteenth century. Every one is significant in the history of culture. To place these treasures in a great library for the use of students and scholars down the centuries is in the tradition of the famous collectors of the past who have given to the American public their libraries and their most cherished possessions.

Although many of the volumes in this notable Collection have long been the subject of scholarly attention, there is something new to be found in each of them. The chronicle of the Book, like all other arts, is never finished, and I am sure that future historians will find many things unnoticed by those of the past.

The Library of Congress is now fortunate in the possession of two more of the most important volumes issued in the fifteenth century. The third book printed with a date, the famous *Rationale divinatorum officiorum* of Gulielmus Duranti, issued in 1459 from the press of the first two partners in the printing business, Fust and Schoeffer, and executed on vellum, is the copy formerly in the library of Prince Galitzin (No. 1). To secure a copy of the Durandus as pure, as pristine, and as beautiful is a feat worthy of the most astute bibliophile. The Mainz *Catholicon* of 1460 (No. 2), probably the fourth dated book, is an illustration of the research that can be done on the genesis of a single volume. Every known copy has been carefully scrutinized by students. Doubtless more information concerning it will be unearthed in the future. The excellent work by Zedler, Schwenke, and Miss Stillwell in recent years emphasizes the fact that new and important data can be continually discovered. The Rosenwald copy of the *Catholicon* is one of the finest known and came from the libraries of the Duke of Sussex and of Sir Thomas Phillipps.

Intensive studies of William Caxton have been carried on for many years. In this Collection there is a noble volume that has never been studied by those who have done research on the lives and times of the



early English printers. I refer to the four books printed by Caxton between the years 1477 and 1481, which some admirer of the printer had bound by John Reynes a half century after their publication (No. 40). Perhaps it was Reynes himself who had the foresight to preserve these monuments of printing for the use of future generations. At any rate this superb volume is certainly one of the most notable acquisitions ever made by a collector.

While Caxton was printing in Westminster his competitors in the city of London were issuing volumes that today are considered among the most precious examples of early English typography. The first book printed in London was Andreae's *Quaestiones*, a large folio issued by John Lettou in 1480. William de Machlinia, who was at one time associated with Lettou, printed in London about 1486 his famous *Speculum Christiani*, a book which was so popular in its time that to satisfy the demand large numbers were issued. The copy in the Rosenwald Collection (No. 41) is a special one in an old English binding. It is the first book to contain the Ten Commandments in the English language, and comes from the ancient Monastery of Christ in Gorton. The *Speculum Christiani* is another important addition to the group of specimens of the most outstanding early English printers already in the Rosenwald Collection—Caxton, De Worde, Richard Pynson, and now Machlinia!

Another volume that should also be the subject of future study is the famous *Epistole* in Tuscan printed at Florence in 1495 (No. 19). It is in many respects the most distinguished volume of Italian origin to reach our shores for generations. Although it is known to students through the limited edition edited by the late Alfred W. Pollard for the Roxburghe Club in 1910 (only sixty copies were made), there is much more that can be said about it. I am sure it will be the subject of extensive research by scholars for many years to come.

Mr. Rosenwald and the Librarian of Congress recognize the importance of reproducing the books that are milestones in the history of civilization. The publishing of limited editions privately printed for the few, so popular in the nineteenth century, should be discouraged. The facsimiles issued by the Library of Congress in a larger number are meant for the use of students throughout the world. In the present exhibition is a copy of one of the most valuable and fascinating woodcut books of the fifteenth century. I refer to *Le Chevalier délibéré* by Olivier de la Marche, printed in Paris by Vérard in 1488 (No. 57). The facsimile of this famous book, with a model introduction by Miss Elizabeth Mongan, has recently been issued by the Library of Congress.



The discovery of a copy of the first book printed in the Philippines, hitherto unknown to bibliographers except for a sixteenth-century manuscript reference, is an event of supreme importance. The *Doctrina Christiana*, Manila, 1593, now in the Rosenwald Collection (No. 68), is one of those fortunate "finds" that are the delight of the booklover. The facsimile edition published by the Library of Congress with an able introductory essay by Edwin Wolf, 2nd, is one of the finest contributions to Americana made in recent times.

In the little town of Chambéry in France there was issued in the year 1486 an illustrated volume that today is one of the most sought after in the world. It was entitled *Le Livre du Roy Modus*, (No. 54). Although there were a number of manuscripts of it in existence, some very beautiful, it had never before been printed. It is one of the curiosities of book collecting that more copies survive in manuscript than in the printed version. This and the Book of St. Albans, issued in the same year, are considered to be the first sporting books ever printed. The woodcuts are most quaint and represent the favorite pastimes of the courts of Europe, such as the chase, falconry, and the trapping of wild beasts. Like many other volumes in the Rosenwald Collection there is much research to be done on *Le Roy Modus*. Although a President of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt, in a foreword to *The Master of Game* (1904), and the compilers of the Schwerdt Catalogue (1928) have studied it, a comparison of this volume with all the extant manuscripts, together with a study of early documents relating to sport, should prove a veritable mine of new information.

The twin arts, printing and binding, are represented by a volume of surpassing beauty (No. 25). Grolier's copy of Marullus, *Hymni et epigrammata*, issued at Florence in 1497, a notable example of printing, is encased in one of the most remarkable bindings ever made for the distinguished Lyonnese patron of letters. It is in perfect condition and almost as fresh as when it left the hands of its fastidious owner. Unfortunately we do not know the name of the artist who executed it for Grolier, but we do know that instead of painting the covers he inlaid them with various colored leathers so that the result was a *reliure mosaïque* of the highest excellence. It is the only perfect mosaic binding made for Grolier that has survived. Its provenance would delight the heart of the bibliophile, for it comes from the celebrated libraries of Renouard, William Beckford, L. de Montgermont, and Édouard Rahir.

One of the most interesting volumes in the entire Collection from every standpoint is the incomparable copy of the first arithmetic printed in England, Bishop Cuthbert Tunstall's *De arte supputandi*, from the press of Richard Pynson, London, 1522 (No. 47), the gem of Lord Aldenham's

library. Not only is it specially printed on large paper, but it is the author's own copy with his alterations and notes throughout the volume. It is further enhanced by the exquisite original drawing in pen and bistre by Hans Holbein, who executed the celebrated woodcut border on the title page. The volume was dedicated by Bishop Tunstall to Sir Thomas More, the friend not only of the author but of Holbein. Thus three illustrious names in English history were linked together.

A delightful little book is Jean Robin's *Histoire des plantes*, Paris, 1620 (No. 70). Robin's garden was as famous in its time as the Wilton Garden of the Earl of Pembroke. When the gay cavaliers and their ladies visited this *jardin des plantes* they saw growing there strange flowers and buds that had rarely been seen before in Europe. They were fresh from the New World, particularly from Virginia, which had scarcely been settled when Jean Robin issued this charming book. It is illustrated with woodcuts showing some of the plants from our own shores which must have been great curiosities and a source of delight for the many visitors to the quaint arbor of M. Robin.

One of the most widely read books of the eighteenth century was Abbé Raynal's *Histoire philosophique et politique*. It had a wide influence even in America where it had been read by many of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence. In Europe it was read and discussed not only by scholars but by court society as well. An edition in five volumes with exquisite plates appeared in Geneva in 1780. The Rosenwald copy (No. 71) is in the original green morocco binding and has the original drawings by Cochin and Moreau le Jeune. Some of Moreau's drawings are of American subjects, and are considered among the most graceful and delightful of all his work. It is a difficult task to secure volumes with original designs in the bindings of the time. This copy of the Abbé Raynal's famous work comes from the collections of Fontaine, Mercier, and Olry-Roederer.

In this short introductory note to the *Catalog of Important Recent Additions to the Lessing J. Rosenwald Collection* I have mentioned only a few, and not always the most important, of eighty extraordinary volumes gathered in the space of one year. No other library in this country, or abroad, has received during this period a collection comparable to it.

The debt of scholars to those who have placed at their disposal so many outstanding objects in the history of intellectual progress has not always been sufficiently recognized. The student who works in a museum or a library rarely thinks of the one who made these documents accessible. Without the assistance of the collector it would not be possible for him to

carry on his investigations and ultimately to make them known to the world.

These important books of so significant a character in the Rosenwald assemblage should appeal to every librarian, curator, and student. They are of the quality that makes a library great. From the time of Sir Thomas Bodley to the present day the libraries of England have made sacrifices to obtain their national treasures. No one recognizes better than they the importance of really great artistic and literary monuments, not only to the scholar but to the man in the street. When F. C. Francis, the Secretary of the British Museum, was in this country, he spoke to me of the fourth-century Codex Sinaiticus which was acquired at great cost and which has drawn to the Museum thousands who had never entered its doors before.

The Rosenwald gift has given added prestige to the Library of Congress among scholars throughout the world. Through this great contribution to our national library these precious mementoes of the past have been made accessible to the public for all time.

—A. S. W. ROSENBACH





## GROUP I

### 1. GULIELMUS DURANTI

Rationale divinorum officiorum.

[Mainz] Johann Fust and Peter Schoeffer, 1459.

Fust and Schoeffer will always occupy a high place in the annals of bookmaking, and while little is known about the early careers of the two craftsmen, it is a certainty that their relationship with Gutenberg was intimate. Their names first appear as printers in the colophon of the 1457 Psalter, the first dated book. During the period of their partnership, which terminated with Fust's death in 1466, they produced some of the finest books ever made. The Durandus is the third dated book printed by Fust and Schoeffer and marks the introduction of a different type. The large type which they had previously used was ideal for their Psalters of 1457 and 1459, but the *Rationale divinorum officiorum*, a much larger work, required a smaller type.

Although lacking the grandeur of the Psalter type, the smaller type is ideally suited to this work which, as its title implies, relates to the various services of the Church and the appropriate ceremonies. Like the Psalters, however, it is tastefully decorated with the famous initials which were stamped in after the pages were printed, one stamping being used for the blue and the other for the red impression. These initials are among the earliest known examples of two-color printing, a process which Fust and Schoeffer had first demonstrated in the Psalter of 1457.

The Rosenwald copy, like all other recorded copies (except the one at Munich) is printed entirely on vellum. Seymour de Ricci describes it as copy number 29 in his *Catalogue raisonné des premières impressions de Mayence (1445-1467)* and traces its provenance back to 1795. Prior to its passing into the possession of Mr. Rosenwald, it constituted a part of the distinguished collection of the noted Russian collector, Prince Galitzin. A flawless copy, it remains in the crimson velvet binding which De Ricci describes.

## 2. JOHANNES BALBUS

Catholicon.

Mainz [Johann Gutenberg?] 1460.

The first book to name its place of printing, this Latin dictionary contains also the earliest reference in print to the invention of movable metal type. This reference, found in the nobly phrased colophon, reads in part: "this excellent book . . . has been brought to completion in the year . . . 1460—not by means of reed, stylus, or quill, but with the miraculous concurrence of punches and types cast in moulds."

The phraseology of the complete colophon is so unassuming that many students of the history of printing believe that only the inventor himself could have written it. For this reason the name of Johann Gutenberg, that almost legendary figure whom we do not hesitate to call the inventor of printing, has been allied with the *Catholicon*.

This useful dictionary, the compilation of which Johannes Balbus, a citizen of Genoa, finished in 1286, enjoyed both a high reputation and a wide popularity. During the fifteenth century, according to the *Gesamtkatalog der Wiegendrucke*, forty-four distinct editions were printed. It is therefore not surprising that the printer should have selected the *Catholicon* for publication, since its success was already assured, and particularly since this is the first extensive text of a strictly secular nature to have been set in type after printing became perfected. The body of the text is made up of the dictionary itself which treats of the etymology of the Latin phrases in use during medieval times, while (as in some modern dictionaries) rules for spelling, versification, conjugation, and declension appear on the prefatory leaves. The complete volume contains 373 leaves printed in double columns, and, next to the undated forty-two and thirty-six line Bibles, is the largest book that had appeared up to that time.

## 3. AURELIUS AUGUSTINUS

De arte praedicandi.

[Strassburg] Johann Mentelin [not after 1466]

This is the first edition of *De arte praedicandi*, the first of the learned St. Augustine's writings to be printed. It was printed not later than 1466, since the copy in the British Museum carries this date in manuscript at the end.

In the preface the anonymous editor states that he used great diligence in correcting this work, having examined all the manuscripts of it which could be found in the public and private libraries of Heidelberg, Speyer,



Worms, and Strassburg. Realizing how rarely the complete and correct text could be found, he resolved to edit the work, and in order to make it generally available he knew of "no other method by which this object could be more expeditiously effected than by persuading John Mentelin, a discreet man, inhabitant of Strassburg, and master of the art of printing, to undertake the task."

This is perhaps the earliest recorded instance of a direct relationship between editor and printer. By 1466 printing was no longer a novelty but had become a practical business. A few months after this edition appeared Johann Fust printed the same text at Mainz changing only the printer's name in the preface, a not uncommon procedure during the fifteenth century. The Library acquired a copy of the Fust edition in 1930; Mr. Rosenwald has now added this Mentelin edition.

#### 4. REFORMATION DER STADT NUREMBERG

Nuremberg: Anton Koberger, 1484.

In the field of municipal law the term "Reformation" designated a comprehensive revision of older legal sources. Among these revisions that of Nuremberg was the most important since it was the first extensive work on civil procedure to combine German common law and local common law. This first edition of the Nuremberg revision prepared in 1479 was printed by Anton Koberger, who probably was the most prolific printer-publisher of the fifteenth century.

This edition is embellished with a fine full-page woodcut of Saint Sebaldus and Saint Lawrence, the two patron saints of Nuremberg, and three coats of arms, one of the Empire and the other two of the municipality. Saint Sebaldus, on the left, holds in his hand a model of the famous church of Saint Sebald at Nuremberg (badly damaged during the recent war); Saint Lawrence appears on the right holding in his right hand the palm of martyrdom and in his left hand the gridiron, which was the instrument of his torture.

#### 5. AUSLEGUNG DER HEILIGEN MESSE

[Nuremberg: Friedrich Creussner, not after 1484]

A woodcut of the Visitation of the Virgin Mary to her cousin St. Elizabeth is the only illustration found in this edition. It is a charming and unusual woodcut which offers an interesting comparison with the treatment of the same subject in the edition published at Augsburg in 1484 (*cf.* No. 6). Of novel interest is the engraver's treatment of the

background, particularly the triangular trees and the two rather humorous birds.

Presumably this is the first edition of this text. One of the copies owned by the Staatsbibliothek in Munich carries the date of registration, 1484, in a contemporary hand, which explains the dating of this edition.

## 6. AUSLEGUNG DER HEILIGEN MESSE

Augsburg [Johann Bämmler] 10 December 1484.

This edition in German of the *Expositio Missae*, or explanation of the Holy Mass, is embellished with two interesting full-page woodcuts, one of the Visitation, which is used as a frontispiece, and the other of the Crucifixion, which precedes the Canon of the Mass. Both appear to be the work of the same anonymous engraver.

In the scene of the Visitation selected for exhibition Saint Elizabeth is the figure on the right and the Virgin Mary appears on the left. It is a scene executed in sharp but effective outline and is a typical example of the style of woodcutting practiced in Germany during this period. The woodcut initial letter M on the first page of text, together with the Latin and German headings printed in red, makes a distinctive "title page."

## 7. THOMAS LIRER

Chronik von allen Königen und Kaisern.

Ulm: Conrad Dinckmut, 12 January 1486.

Ulm itself occupies an important position in the early years of woodcut illustration, having been the primary center for the making and distribution of playing cards in the late fourteenth and early fifteenth centuries. Conrad Dinckmut's regular activity as a printer at Ulm seems to have begun about 1482, and he remained there until 1499. Of the many illustrated books which he printed and published, the three editions of this chronicle of the German kings and kaisers are regarded as containing the best illustrations. Two of the editions were issued in 1486; the other, probably earlier, is undated.

The twenty-three lively woodcuts are quite sophisticated and admirably serve the purpose for which they were made. Both the designer and engraver were skilled artisans and the results achieved indicate both an individual style and an artistic sensitivity. The cut selected for exhibit illustrates an attack upon a medieval castle. From this we are well able to visualize the rather primitive methods of waging war in the days of feudalism. The several mounted cannons, one of which has just fired its projectile, are particularly interesting.





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Thomas Lirer. *Chronik*. Ulm, 1486.  
[See No. 7]





Ira plane et stupenda sapientie tue dispositio bone Ihesu ut p incrementa temporū incremēta  
 tue dilectionis ostēderes. Trāsiturus quidē ad patrē cū tempus tue passionis instaret cenā cum  
 apostolis tuis mira caritate affluente celebraſti. i qua legalibus epulis expletis et corū pedibz ablutis  
 memoriā faciēs mirabiliū suorū misericors et miſerator dñs. sacramentū corporis et sanguinis tui sū-  
 ma tractās caritate nobis cōsecraſti. ut coleret iugiter p misterii qd' ſemel offerebat in preciū. Unde  
 ut tanti beneficii iugis in nobis memoria perſeueraret. corpus tuū in cibū et sanguinē tuū in potū sub  
 ſpecie panis et vini ſumendū fidelibz deliquiſti. O clemētie magnitudinē O in audita dilectio. Bene  
 quidē de te pulchro ſermone euāgelista Johānes ait. Qd' cum dilexeris tuos uſqz in finē id eſt uſqz ad  
 maximū caritatis exceſſuz dilexiſti totū te in eorū dilectionē inſundēs. Corpus i cibū sanguinē i potū  
 animā in preciū. deitarem in beatitudinis guſtū. In quo attende fidelis anima inestimabilis diuine  
 pietatis ſacramentum. Voluit ſiquidem eterna ſapientia. que ſc per uiſibilia manifeſtat. ut quemad-  
 modum panis eſt et reſectio angelorū p ſue imediatū diuinitatis guſtū ſic et hominū in hac mortali-  
 tatis ualle peregrinantū mediāte aſſumptę humanitatis ſacramēto. Propterea quippe carnē aſſum-  
 ptā fidelibus in eduliū ppoſuit ut p cibū carnis ad guſtū intraretur diuinitatis O ineffabilis pietatiſ  
 gratia. Ecce ut panē angelorū manducaret homo creator angelorū factus eſt homo ut roſqz paſcens  
 et integer manēs. Ille panis qui ſe ipſum dat angelis ad gaudiū ſtabilitatis ſeiſpū dat hoibz ad re-  
 mediū ſanitat̄is et qui ē angelorū eſca factus ē nobis medicina. Ceterū agnoſce fidelis aīa qđ prudēter  
 ipſa diuina ſapientia. ne humana infirmitas contactū carnis in aſſumptione horreret cōſueti et pñci-  
 palis edulij ſpecie illā uelauit et ſic aſſumendā ppoſuit ut ſenſus in uno foueretur et fides in altero edi-  
 ficaretur. fouet enī ſenſus i uno dū ſolita et cōſueta p cipit edificatur aut fides i altero dū i eo qd' uidet  
 quale ſit qd' n̄ uidet agnoſcit. pponit aut ſpēs panis et vini ut doceat plena et pfecta reſectio eē b iij

Johannes de Turrecremata. *Meditationes.* Rome, 1484.

[See No. 9]

## 8. SPIEGEL MENSCHLICHER BEHALTNUS

Augsburg: Johann Schönsperger, 1500.

This late edition of a German translation of the *Mirror of Human Redemption* is a good example of the type of illustrated books that Johann Schönsperger published at Augsburg from 1483 until early in the sixteenth century.

The illustrations in nearly all of his books, including this one, were based on works previously issued by other printers—not a particularly commendable practice, to be sure, but one quite frequently followed during the casual years of the late fifteenth century when laws of copyright were unknown and probably unthought of.

This edition is exceedingly rare, and the present copy is the only one recorded as being in American ownership.

## GROUP II

## 9. JOHANNES DE TURRECREMATA

*Meditationes.*

Rome: Stephan Planck, 1484.

Johannes de Turrecremata is perhaps better known as Cardinal Torquemada, who received his cardinal's hat as a reward for his services at the Council of Basel. Since he was the Abbot of the Benedictine Monastery of St. Scholastica at Subiaco, he no doubt was partly responsible for the introduction of printing into Italy, for Conradus Sweynheym and Arnoldus Pannartz, the first to practice the art there, established their press at Subiaco probably in 1464.

Among Turrecremata's lesser writings is the *Meditationes* which was first published by Ulrich Han in 1467, one year before the author's death. The 1467 edition has the distinction of being the first Italian book to contain wood engravings. The cuts chiefly comprise illustrations of scenes from the Bible; the immediate inspiration, according to the text, being a series of frescoes (no longer in existence) originally executed for the Church of St. Maria sopra Minerva in Rome. Subsequently three additional cuts were prepared for the second edition of 1473; these are also found in an edition of 1478 and in this 1484 Rome edition printed by Stephan Planck.

Christ washing the Disciples' feet and 'The Last Supper' are the subjects of the two engravings exhibited. Probably the work of a German, they are roughly and clumsily cut, yet as a series they retain a remarkable pictorial effectiveness.

## 10. FILIPPO CALANDRI

Aritmetica.

Florence: Lorenzo Morgiani and Johannes Petri, 1491/92.

One can hardly visualize a more attractive volume for a young student than this arithmetic by Calandri, a Florentine mathematician of the fifteenth century. The tables are surrounded by attractive borders made up of vignettes, scrolls, and figures, which display a lively imagination in their design. Even the pages of problems are illustrated. The title page is filled with a woodcut of Pythagoras surrounded by a border which displays great versatility. Pythagoras shown seated at his desk is in the process of instructing two of his pupils.

"This rare book is beautifully printed, and is practical in its presentation of the operations, but traditional in its problems. It is the first printed Italian arithmetic with illustrations accompanying problems, and the first to give long division in the modern form known to the Italian writers by the name 'a danda'. Indeed Calandri gives only the 'a danda' method, omitting the galley form, and is therefore fully a century ahead of his time."

—David Eugene Smith: *Rara Arithmetica*.

## 11. DANTE ALIGHIERI

Divina comedia.

Venice: Bernardinus Benalius and Matteo Capcasa, 1491.

This edition, one of several illustrated editions of Dante in the Rosenwald Collection, contains three full-page woodcuts used at the beginning of the three parts, and ninety-seven small cuts illustrating the second and subsequent cantos of each part.

"The woodcuts were in the form of small vignettes, one at the beginning of each canto. It is not unlikely that they were based upon good designs, but the tiny figures lost in the execution whatever merit they had possessed, and are deformed by clumsy angularities. The engraver had evidently not been trained to work within such narrow limits.

"If we consider the quality of the woodcuts in the Venetian Dante of 1491, we find it difficult to understand how the book-buyers could have been contented to accept such a kind of illustration, at a time when the



taste for fine art had reached its highest development; and why the printers should have ventured to insert in their books, engravings of such a mean character, assuredly not calculated to satisfy, in any respect, the mere popular desire for pictures and decoration. The cuts in the Dante appear to have been intended simply as landmarks for the reader, to guide him in the search for special lines or passages, and to fix in his memory the leading actions of the poem. If we take up any such illustrated Dante, and glance through it, we can convince ourselves that the inserted woodcuts fulfill that purpose remarkably well, and keep us far better acquainted with our bearings, than any marginal notes, or running headlines, could do it. Thus, in the opinion of the present writer, the illustrations scattered through the Dantes, and other old books of similar kind, represent a dominant practical object, in view of which all artistic considerations were of comparatively minor importance. Pictorial representation was, at that time, highly esteemed as a means of imparting information; and this function of graphic art, still used and recognized in the fifteenth century, only fell into oblivion, with the change of ideas, at a later period.”

—Friedrich Lippmann: *The Art of Wood-Engraving in Italy*.

## 12. CHRISTOPHORUS LANDINUS

Formulario di lettere.

Florence: Antonio di Bartolommeo Miscomini, 1492.

This handbook describes the manner and form of writing letters, including the appropriate salutations and subscriptions to church officials and dignitaries, and to members of the nobility and other individuals of rank among the laity. It is illustrated with a frontispiece showing on the right a youthful teacher seated at his lectern and instructing seven pupils; one in the center seems to be taking notes on the lecture. What appears to be an hourglass reposes on the ledge above the instructor's head. This cut was also found in two other undated Florentine books of this period—the *Ars metrica* and the *Flores poetarum*.

This copy, one of two recorded in American ownership, was formerly in the collection of C. W. Dyson Perrins.

## 13. BONETUS DE LATIS

Anuli cōpositi super astrologiam utilites.

[Rome: Andreas Freitag, about 1492]

This book is an elementary treatise on the use of the astrolabe, a diagram of which appears early in the text.

An address by the author to the Pope serves as the colophon. In it the author rather humbly appraises his labor in the following terms:

“In my unwillingness that the useful should be made of no effect by the useless, I preferred to offer to your Holiness roses in a cheap basket rather than nettles or tares in a precious one, so that such useful discoveries as have been made for the advantage of your Holiness and of the whole state, and to the praise of the Artificer of all things, should not be passed over on account of unusual collocations of words, but by the interposition of your authority should be plainly recognized by all.

“Be lenient you who find some Latin flaw;  
Not Latin I profess, but Hebrew law.”

—Alfred W. Pollard: *Italian Book-Illustrations and Early Printing*.

#### 14. *PSEUDO-AUGUSTINUS*

Sermoni.

Florence: Antonio di Bartolommeo Miscomini, 1493.

This rare edition of anonymous sermons previously attributed to St. Augustine is the only recorded copy in American ownership. The woodcut beneath the title shows a sharply chiseled St. Augustine at his writing desk and is regarded as one of the finest Florentine cuts in the larger style. The leaded window, the candelabra, several books, an hourglass, the mitre, and other bits of furniture provide interesting details of composition.

This copy was formerly in the collection of C. W. Dyson Perrins.

#### 15. *AESOPUS MORALISATUS*

Venice: Manfredus de Bonellis, 1493.

To the four illustrated editions of Aesop already in the Rosenwald Collection has now been added this fine Venetian edition of 1493. In addition to this copy the editors of the *Gesamtkatalog der Wiegendrucke* located only three others, all in the possession of Italian libraries.

This edition is a reprint of the same publisher's earlier edition of 1491. The architectural arrangement of its pages clearly indicates the influence of the richly illustrated Naples edition of 1485, which is regarded as the most important illustrated book to issue from an early Neapolitan press.

There are sixty-seven fine woodcuts in the present volume, one each for the sixty-six fables as well as the cut of Aesop used as a frontispiece.

This copy was formerly in the collection of C. W. Dyson Perrins.

## 16. BIBLIA VULGARE HISTORIATA

Venice: Joannes Rubeus Vercellensis, for  
Lucantonio Giunta, 1494.

This fourth illustrated edition of the Bible translated into Italian by Niccolò Malermi contains 438 woodcuts, of which more than fifty were borrowed, with little care for congruity, from Giunta's edition of Livy which had been issued the previous year. It does seem a little strange that a cut bearing the legend "senatus Romanus" should appear before Corinthians I. But as Arthur M. Hind in his *Introduction to a History of Woodcut* has pointed out:

"Such small illustrations have often been described as sign-posts to help the reader find his place without page headings or index; and they are certainly valuable as memorisers of the main episodes of a long text. But for all that they are very true illustrations, vividly drawn, though seldom of original invention. As illustrations they do not always claim to be more than typical of incident; so that one block will frequently serve for more than one story."

## 17. GIULIANO DATI

Il secondo cantare dell'India.

[Rome: Johann Besicken and Sigismundus Mayer, 1494/95]

One of two copies known, this four-leaf poem was composed by Giuliano Dati, a Florentine poet, who was born in 1445 and died in 1525. He is perhaps best known to American scholars as the author of the poetical paraphrase of the letter Columbus wrote upon his return to Spain after his discovery of the West Indies, now known in five editions of which four are represented by unique copies. This is equally true of many of his other works which seem virtually to have been read to pieces.

This *Second Song of India* is a sequel to an earlier poem and is known to bibliographers only through the one illustrated edition exhibited. The other recorded copy is located in the Reale Biblioteca Casanatense at Rome.

## 18. RAYNALDUS MONSAUREUS

Sermo de visione Dei.

[Rome: Johann Besicken and Sigismundus Mayer, 1495]

The woodcut beneath the title shows the stoning of St. Stephen. The story of that part of his martyrdom which this engraving illustrates is



described in these words from William Caxton's translation of *The Golden Legend* which comprises the lives of the saints:

"And they cryed with an hye voys and made a grete assault ayenst hym, and caste hym out of the cyte all to gydre & stoned hym. And they supposed to haue doon after theyr lawe as a blasphemour, in comandynge that he shold be stoned out of the castellis. And thyes ii false witnessis which after theyr lawe ought to cast the first stone, toke of theyr clothes by cause that they shold not be touched of god, and to thende that they myght better and lyghtlyer bywelde them to stone hym, and they lefte them atte feet of a child that thenne was callid saulus, & after he was called paule, and thus he kept the clothes of them that stoned, and he was stoned of them alle."

## 19. EPISTOLE & EUANGELII & LECTIONI VULGARI IN LINGUA TOSCHANA

Florence: Lorenzo Morgiani and Johannes Petri, for Piero Pacinda Pescia, 1495.

The colophon of this very great Florentine book tells us in detail about the care taken by the printers in its composition. In translation it reads in part: "in the impression of this book we have used the utmost diligence, taking it from divers copies printed in several places and from others not printed, causing it to be revised and corrected in the Tuscan tongue, ever choosing the better and more perfect meaning and that which best accords with the Scripture, be it of prophets, apostles or evangelists. Moreover to make it more abounding and plainer to readers we have not spared expense in paper, but as may be seen there are 124 leaves. And to give delight to the buyer's eye we have set the appropriate pictures in due order, as may be seen, in their places, to the end that while the soul is spiritually consoled the body also may partake of the consolation. Reader, this is for you."

Textually this is a collection of Epistles, Gospels, and lessons as read in the Mass. Collectively they represented all that the average layman needed to know about the Bible. This edition was obviously prepared for the ordinary middle class citizens of Florence. To make it more attractive it was illustrated with 144 large woodcuts and many smaller ones, both of which are frequently repeated; in all over five hundred cuts embellish the text. One of the two known copies in existence, this volume, formerly in the distinguished library of C. W. Dyson Perrins, remains one of the finest illustrated books of the fifteenth century.

The designers and engravers of the woodcuts are not known, but in the opinion of the late Alfred W. Pollard, who wrote an introduction to a



II Epistole & Euangelii & Lectioni vulgari in lingua toschana



*Epistole & Euangelii.* Florence, 1495.

[See No. 19]





Baptista Fulgosus. *Anteros*. Milan, 1496.  
[See No. 23]



reproduction of this copy published by the Roxburghe Club in 1910, "although the variety which I find in these woodcuts makes it difficult for me to accept any theory of single authorship for the great bulk of them, it is obvious that in the charming frames with which they are surrounded and the excellent technique which characterizes almost all of them we have evidence which may easily incline us to accept a theory of a single workshop." A few, possibly ten, of the larger woodcuts had previously appeared in other books but the remainder were apparently expressly prepared for this edition. Many of the cuts were used again both in later editions of this work as well as in other works.

The handsome frontispiece, selected for exhibit, shows Christ and Saint Peter in the center medallion surrounded by an elaborate frame of white interlacings, flowers, and dolphins on a black background; in the four corners there have been inserted four cuts of the Apostles with their attributes, which are frequently repeated throughout the text.

## 20. FRANCESCO BERLINGHIERI

Protesto facto alla signoria di Firenze.

[Florence: Bartolommeo di Libri, about 1495]

One of four recorded copies, this is the only copy in America. The title cut depicts a magistrate seated in his tribunal while a man stands before him gesticulating.

Textually this "protesto," which is crowded with classical allusions, appears to be little more than a rhetorical exercise, perhaps part of the solemnities customarily observed when magistrates took office. Berlinghieri is best known for his adaptation in Italian verse (*terza rima*) of Ptolemy's geography.

This copy was formerly in the collection of C. W. Dyson Perrins.

## 21. HIERONYMUS SAVONAROLA

Operetta sopra Edieci Comādamenti di Dio.

Florence: Lorenzo Morgiani and Johannes Petri [about 1496]

This edition of Savonarola's treatise on the Ten Commandments is illustrated with two woodcuts. The title cut shows Savonarola dressed in the habit of a Dominican monk presenting a book to a group of nuns kneeling in a chapel. Savonarola is accompanied by an attendant. The engraving at the end of the tract depicts a monk extending a benediction to a group of nuns. The numerous Florentine illustrated editions of Savonarola's tracts constitute collectively a most important group of illustrated books.

Savonarola kept the local printing presses busy during his popular days as virtual dictator of Florence. His rule may roughly be said to have commenced in 1491, when he was elected Prior of St. Mark's; it terminated with his arrest and trial and subsequent terrible death as a martyr in 1498.

## 22. HIERONYMUS SAVONAROLA

Sermone della oratione.

[Florence: Anonymous printer, n. d.]

The title cut illustrates Christ's Agony in the Garden. In a recent edition of the Rheims New Testament this scene in Christ's Passion is described as follows:

"And he came out and went, according to his custom, to the Mount of Olives, and the disciples also followed him. But when he was at the place, he said to them, 'Pray that you may not enter into temptation.' And he himself withdrew from them about a stone's throw, and kneeling down, he began to pray, saying, 'Father, if thou art willing, remove this cup from me; yet not my will but thine be done.' And there appeared to him an angel from heaven to strengthen him. And falling into an agony he prayed the more earnestly. And his sweat became as drops of blood running down upon the ground. And rising from prayer he came to the disciples, and found them sleeping for sorrow. And he said to them, 'Why do you sleep? Rise and pray, that you may not enter into temptation'."

## 23. BAPTISTA FULGOSUS

*Anteros*.

Milan: Leonardus Pachel, 1496.

"In the collection of Mr. Cernuschi in Paris, there is preserved a copy of the *Anteros* of Baptista Fulgosus, printed at Milan in 1496 by Leonardus Pachel. This copy is bound in simple boards, but both the sides and back are overlaid with a fine wood-engraving, 21½ centimetres in height, and 30 centimetres across, when held open. There can be no doubt that the woodcut was expressly executed with a view to its being used as a book-cover, for not only has each side of the cover its own special drawing, corresponding to the form of the book, but the back has a particular design admirably adapted to the character of a 'book-back'; moreover all three parts seem to have been cut on the same piece of wood. This supposition is confirmed by the fact that there exists another copy of the same engraving, likewise pasted on two boards, and which doubtless also once served

as a bookbinding. This copy of the woodcut is preserved in the Royal Printroom at Berlin, but is seriously damaged.

“On the front cover of the book we have in the centre the monogram I H S in a circle of rays; this is in its turn encircled by some conventionalised clouds. In the four corners appear the emblems of the four Evangelists, and the whole is surrounded by an ornamental border with cherubs in the corners.

“On the lower cover is a central medallion representing St. George in the act of piercing the dragon through its open jaws. This medallion is again enveloped in conventional clouds. Above and below are vases, from which arise ornamental designs to fill the corners. The border is similar to that on the front cover. The back has a simple linear design.

“The drawing and the technical execution of the engraving show the finest workmanship in the style of the woodcuts of the splendidly ornamented books printed at Ferrara in the last years of the fifteenth century by Lorenzo de’ Rossi.”

—Paul Kristeller: *Woodcuts as Bindings*.

## 24. HIERONYMUS

Vita di Sancti Padri vulgare historiata.

Venice: Johann Alvisius de Varisio, 1497.

This profusely illustrated edition of St. Jerome’s *Lives of the Saints* is quite uncommon. Only one other copy, that in the Reale Biblioteca Casanatense at Rome, is known. This volume has a close affinity with the “classic” woodcuts found in other Venetian illustrated books of this decade, especially the Malermi Bible of 1493. In fact, the border surrounding the full-page woodcut which appears at the beginning of the first book was borrowed from that edition of the Bible; the woodcut itself, depicting episodes in the life of St. Paul the Hermit, was apparently first used in the 1491 edition of Jerome’s *Lives*. Over two hundred of the vignettes used in this 1497 edition are also borrowed from the earlier edition of 1491, some of which incidentally had been used in a Bible published the preceding year. A goodly number of these smaller cuts carry single monograms of their engravers.

## 25. MICHAEL MARULLUS

Hymni et epigrammata.

Florence: Societas Colubris, 1497.

Included in Mr. Rosenwald’s gift to the Library in 1943 were two fine examples of bindings originally executed for Jean Grolier, the distinguished



Lyonnese book collector of the early sixteenth century, who “gave the greatest impulse to the art of binding.” These were the *Argonautica* of Caius Valerius Flaccus (Venice, 1523) and the *Spectaculorum . . .* of Cornelius Graphaeus (Antwerp, 1550). Prior to 1943 the Library lacked a single example; now we have three, this latest acquisition being the finest. It is described as number 155 (with a reproduction) in volume one of *La Bibliothèque de feu Édouard Rahir* (Paris, 1930). M. Barthou, the compiler of this catalog, regards this mosaic binding as both one of the most handsome and one of the most typical of all Grolier bindings. Executed in calf, it contains all of the features of a typical example: the author’s name on the front cover, the interlaced bands, and the motto, *IO·GROLIERII ET AMICORUM* (Jean Grolier’s and his friends’). This is the only perfect copy of an inlaid mosaic binding by Grolier known to exist.

## 26. PSEUDO-BONAVENTURA

Le Meditatione de la Passione de Christo.

Venice: Lazarus de Soardis, 1497.

The present copy, of which only four others are recorded, contains fourteen woodcuts, two of which appear twice. These relate for the most part to the Passion, Crucifixion, and Resurrection of Christ and show Him in the following scenes: Magdalen and the Virgin at Christ’s feet, the Entry into Jerusalem, the Last Supper, Gethsemane, the Garden of Christ’s Agony, the Betrayal, Christ before Pilate, the Scourging, Christ blinded and beaten, Christ beneath the Cross, the Crucifixion, the Virgin at the Cross with the dead Christ in her lap, and finally the Resurrection. The title cut shows St. Bonaventure standing beside a trellis at the top of which there is a crucifix.

This copy was formerly in the collection of C. W. Dyson Perrins.

## 27. FRANCESCO PETRARCA

Trionfi. Sonetti e canzoni.

Venice: Bartholomaeus de Zanis, 1497.

The woodcuts in this edition are apparently from the same blocks as those in the 1492/93 edition of Giovanni Capcasa. The six designs for the “Triumphs” are full-page cuts within decorative borders. Capcasa followed Florentine designs probably through the medium of an earlier edition which Petrus de Plasiis had published at Venice in 1490. In style





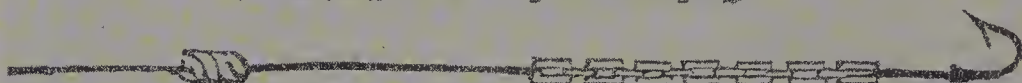
Michael Marullus. *Hymni*. Florence, 1497.  
[See No. 25]



goggh & the ruffe Wp<sup>t</sup> a lyne of two heeris. For the darle & the grete roche Wp<sup>th</sup> a lyne of thre heeris. For the perche: the flouder & bremet With foure heeris. For the cheuen chubbe: the breime: the tenche & the ele Wp<sup>th</sup>.vi. heeris. For the troughte: grap lunge: barbyll & the grete cheup<sup>n</sup> Wp<sup>th</sup>.ix. heeris. For the grete troughte Wp<sup>th</sup>.xij. heeris: For the samon Wp<sup>th</sup>.xv. heeris. And for the ppke Wp<sup>th</sup> a chalke lyne made browne With pour browne colour asorayd: armp<sup>d</sup> With a Wpre. as ye shal here hereafter Whay I speke of the ppke.

**P**our lynes must be plumbid Wp<sup>th</sup> lede. And ye shall Wp<sup>te</sup> þ the nexte pūbe vnto the hoke shal be therfro a large fote & more. And euerp plumb of a quantyte to the gretnes of the lyne. There be thre manere of plūbis for a grounde lyne rennyng. And for the flote set vpon the grounde lyne lpenge. x. plumbes. Forrennyng all togider. On the grounde lyne rennyng. ix. or. x. smalle. The flote plūbe shal be so heup þ the leest plucke of a ny sp<sup>l</sup> the mape pull it do wne in to y Water. And make pour plūbis rounde & smothe y thep styche not on stonys or on wedys. And for the more vnderstondynge lo thep<sup>m</sup> here in fgyure.

#### The grounde lyne rennyng



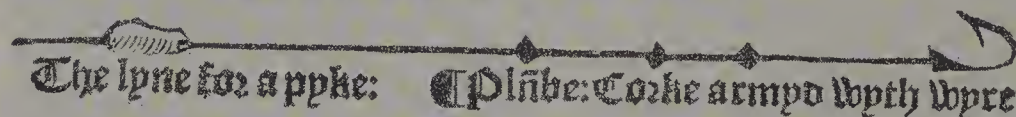
The grounde lyne lpenge.



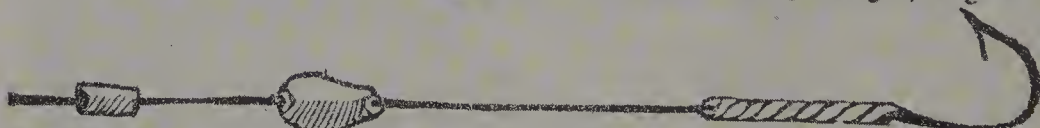
The flote lyne



The lyne for perche or tenche.



The lyne for a ppke: Plūbe: Corke armp<sup>d</sup> Wp<sup>th</sup> Wpre



**T**henne shall ye make pour flotys in chis Wple. Take a fap<sup>r</sup> corke that is cleue Without many holes. and bore it



they are nearly related to the classic designer of the Malermi Bible of 1493, but if by the same hand they are not his best performance.

This volume is one example of the mobility of woodcuts (which as we know were frequently exchanged and sold) as well as the interdependence of medieval publications. There wasn't always the time or the money available to revise the text or to commission an artist to engrave a new set of illustrations for a particular book, nor was it necessary since a second-hand set could frequently be obtained. If one or more of the blocks were missing or broken, substitutions appropriate or quite incongruous could be made without seriously affecting the sale value of the book. They were a casual folk in the fifteenth century and cared little for accuracy and consistency.

## 28. MISSALE ROMANUM

Venice: Lucantonio Giunta, 1501.

The illustrations in this missal are indicative of a new style of shading which was to come rapidly into favor during the early years of the sixteenth century. The subjects of the larger woodcuts include David and Bathsheba, the Virgin and Infant Christ, the Presentation, the Adoration of the Magi, the Entry into Jerusalem, the Crucifixion, the Resurrection, the Ascension, the Annunciation, the Visitation, the Death of the Virgin, Pieta, and several others. The leaves facing these engravings are surrounded by border pieces consisting usually of two ornamental ledges, a foot piece of cherubs bearing the emblems of the Passion (the crown of thorns, the ladder, the sponge, the pillar, and the cock) and three small side pieces (reminiscent of the French Books of Hours) illustrating Old Testament types, scenes from the life of Christ, and various popular saints.

This copy was formerly in the collection of C. W. Dyson Perrins.

## 29. BREVIARIUM ROMANUM

Venice: Lucantonio Giunta, 1507.

This breviary is illustrated with eight large woodcuts, several borders, and nearly four hundred vignettes. Among the larger ones those of David, bearing the monogram L A in the lower left-hand corner, and of the Immaculate Conception, which first appeared in a breviary published in 1506, are particularly notable. Others depict the Pentecost, Christ calling St. Peter and the sons of Zebedee in their boat, St. Peter and St. Paul, the Virgin and the Infant Christ enthroned, St. Francis, and St. Augustine.

This charming little book in its original Spanish binding was formerly in the collection of C. W. Dyson Perrins.

### 30. PONTIFICALE SECUNDUM RITUM SACROSANCTAE ROMANE ECCLESIE

Venice: Lucantonio Giunta, 1520.

One can find no better examples of the typically fine work of the Venetian wood engravers of the early sixteenth century than the engravings in the numerous missals, breviaries, and pontificals which Lucantonio Giunta prepared and published. Handsome in conception and beautifully executed, they emphasize in a remarkable way the departure from the typical style of engraving which had been developed and practised in Venice during the last decades of the fifteenth century. The several Venetian volumes in this part of the exhibit admirably illustrate these statements.

This particular service book is surely one of the finest of its kind. Textually devoted to the details of ordination, consecration, benediction, and other church ceremonies and celebrations, this volume is tastefully illustrated with several handsome and appropriate cuts. The one selected for exhibit is devoted to the ceremony of confirmation. An actual scene of this sacrament precedes the beginning of the text, and the whole page is enclosed by four distinct borders. The Twelve Disciples occupy the panel at the top while two angels support a shield at the bottom to be filled in by the owner's armorial bearings—a detail directly traceable to early manuscripts. The flamboyant side panels are made of regalia, vestments, and the like, which are arranged in rather original patterns.

### 31. MISSALE SECUNDŪ ORDINEM CARTHUSIENSIIUM

Ferrara: Carthusian Monastery, 1503.

This finely printed missal uses as a title cut a well executed engraving of St. Christopher who is nearly always delineated as a figure of heroic size. In this cut he carries a tree in his left hand which serves as his staff, and the infant Christ carrying His globe as Sovereign and Creator of the world sits on St. Christopher's right shoulder. The following account describes this episode from which the Saint derives his name (*i. e.* Christ bearer).

“Now, when Christopher had spent many days in this toil, it came to pass one night, as he rested himself in a hut he had built of boughs, he heard a voice which called to him from the shore: it was the plaintive voice of a child, and it seemed to say, ‘Christopher, come forth and carry me over!’ And he rose forthwith and looked out, but saw nothing; then he lay down again; but the voice called to him, in the same words a second and a third time; and the third time he sought round about with a lantern;



and at length he beheld a little child sitting on the bank, who entreated him, saying 'Christopher, carry me over this night.' And Christopher lifted the child on his strong shoulders, and took his staff and entered the stream. And the waters rose higher and higher, and the waves roared, and the winds blew; and the infant on his shoulders became heavier and still heavier, till it seemed to him that he must sink under the excessive weight, and he began to fear; but nevertheless, taking courage, and staying his tottering steps with his palm-staff, he at length reached the opposite bank; and when he had laid the child down, safely and gently, he looked upon him with astonishment, and he said, 'Who art thou, child, that hath placed me in such extreme peril? Had I carried the whole world on my shoulders, the burden had not been heavier!' And the child replied, 'Wonder not, Christopher, for thou hast not only borne the world, but Him who made the world, upon thy shoulders. Me wouldst thou serve in this thy work of charity; and, behold, I have accepted thy service: and in testimony that I have accepted thy service and thee, plant thy staff in the ground, and it shall put forth leaves and fruit.' Christopher did so, and the dry staff flourished as a palm-tree in the season, and was covered with clusters of dates,—but the miraculous child had vanished."

—Anna Jameson: *Sacred and Legendary Art*.

## 32. HIERONYMUS

Vita di Sancti Padri vulgā historiada.

Venice: Otinus de Luna, 1501.

This edition of the *Lives of the Saints* differs markedly from that which appeared at Venice in 1497, number 24 in this exhibit. The present undertaking, although regarded as the inferior of the two, is the more original. The thirty-six large pictures, rather heavily shaded and poorly cut, are set in squares of various styles on which the decoration is in white on black. The title page, perhaps the handsomest page in the book, is an elaborate affair printed in red and black. The upper half contains the mark of the editors Nicolo and Domenico dal Jesu set in a square similar to those used throughout the volume. The lower half contains the title in red between two panels similar in style to the upper square which they support. The entire effect is not unlike an entrance to a cathedral surmounted by a stained glass window. The woodcuts in this copy, which was formerly in C. W. Dyson Perrins' collection, are colored.



### 33. GUILLERMUS

Postilla super Epistolas et Evangelia.

Venice: Jacobus Pentius de Leuco, for Lucantonio Giunta, 1505.

Twenty-eight shaded woodcuts are used as illustrations in this volume. Several are repeated, bringing the total number to thirty-eight. This is another example of an early sixteenth-century Venetian book and provides interesting points of comparison with the other volumes in this exhibit published during the same period by Lucantonio Giunta. The woodcut selected for display, showing St. Peter and St. Paul, is found beneath the title to the second part of the book. In works of art these two saints are usually distinguished from each other either by their attributes—St. Peter by the key, the cross, and the book; St. Paul, by the sword—or by their features. St. Peter is ordinarily delineated as having broad rustic features while St. Paul is typically more contemplative in his mien, and resembles a Greek philosopher.

This volume was formerly in the collection of C. W. Dyson Perrins.

### 34. LORENZO SPIRITO

Libro de la ventura.

Milan: Zanoto di Castellione, for the brothers De Legnano, 1508.

The rules of the game to which this book relates “seem designed to interpolate as many steps as possible before and after the throw of the dice which determines which of the fifty-six verses on the given subject shall be accepted as the ‘answer’. Thus the inquirer anxious to know if he will be cured of a disease is referred first to King Pharaoh, and from Pharaoh to the Sign of the Ostrich. He then throws his three dice, and (let us say) turns up three aces. On this he is referred to the Sphere of the Leopard and the River Po. These give a reference to the Prophet Jonah, verse I, and in this he finds his answer. It would seem that both Pharaoh and the Leopard are superfluous.” (Alfred W. Pollard: *Italian Book-Illustrations and Early Printing*.)

The text and arrangement of this edition follow those of an earlier Milan edition published in 1501. Most of the cuts have been freely copied from the earlier edition by an artist who, in many instances, has increased the vigor of the originals.

This copy was formerly in the collection of C. W. Dyson Perrins.

### 35. SIGISMUNDUS DE FANTIS

Theorica et practica de modo scribendi.

Venice: Joannes Rubeus Vercellensis, 1514.

Two woodcuts, one of the correct way to hold a pen, the other showing pen, ink-jar, square, compasses, knife, and scissors, occur in the text. In addition there are numerous diagrams illustrating the construction of the letters of the alphabet. These have a relationship to those found in Luca Paccioli's *Divina proportione* of 1509, a copy of which is listed as number 72 in this exhibit.

This work is frequently but not quite correctly regarded as the earliest printed manual of calligraphy since the text is principally concerned with the proper proportions of the different letters and not with the various forms of handwriting.

This copy was formerly in the collection of C. W. Dyson Perrins.

### 36. APOCALYPSIS JESU CHRISTI

Venice: Alexander de Paganinis, 1515:1516.

"Besides the title-cut, repeated on the recto of the last leaf, Part ii contains fifteen woodcuts facing fifteen pages of text. These woodcuts are copied, with various degrees of freedom, from the corresponding Apocalypse cuts by Albrecht Dürer printed at Nuremberg in 1500. They are variously signed (1) Z. A. D.; (3, 8, 11–15) I. A.; (10) ZOVĀ ĀDREA. The six unsigned cuts may be by another hand, possibly Domenico Campagnola. The Zovan Andrea of cut 10, no doubt the same person as the I. A. of 3, 8, and 11–15, has been identified with an engraver on copper who in 1475 was working at Mantua and incurred the wrath of Mantegna by making engravings after his drawings without leave. At a later date he came under Milanese influence and continued engraving until about 1505. In apparent contradiction to this, Zovan Andrea has also been identified with the publisher-woodcutter 'Giouāniandrea Vauassore ditto Vadagnino' of the undated *Opera noua contemplatiua* and of the *Herbolario volgare* of 1534, the imprint of which runs 'per Gioāni Andrea Vauassore detto Guadagnino & fratelli'. Both identifications were accepted by Passavant, and despite the fact that the firm of Vavassore continued in existence as late as 1570 they are not absolutely incompatible, if we choose to suppose that the engraver of Mantua became the head of a workshop of woodcutters early in the 16th century, and that this firm was subsequently controlled by a son or nephew of the same name. But there is no link beyond the two Christian names between the work of the woodcutter of the Apocalypse

and the engraver of Mantua, and it is simpler to leave the latter out of the question . . . Frate Federico Veneto, the Dominican author of the commentary to which the illustrations formed a tardily issued appendix, appears to have flourished more than a century before this edition was printed."

—Alfred W. Pollard: *Italian Book-Illustrations and Early Printing*.

### 37. TITO GIOVANNI SCANDIANESE

I quattro libri della caccia.

Venice: Gabriele Giolito et fratelli, 1556.

According to A. J. Butler's *The Gioliti and Their Press at Venice*, this book is one of the most beautiful ever issued under the sign of the Phoenix which the Gioliti used as a device. It is a treatise on field sports in three cantos of *ottava rima*, indifferent enough but copiously adorned with woodcuts of hunting and other scenes, executed with much spirit and a beauty of design. The cuts in the text include Wild Boar Hunting, Diana and Actaeon, and Stag Hunting. The book itself deals with field sports and hunters, horses and hounds, the hunting of stag, wild boar, hare, lions, and other wild animals, and with falconry.

This copy in a green morocco binding was formerly in the collection of C. W. Dyson Perrins.

### 38. LODOVICO ARIOSTO

Orlando Furioso.

Venice: Vincenzo Valgrisi, 1562.

"Each canto is preceded by a full-page woodcut in the style of that here [exhibited] and by its argument enclosed in a cartouche. The taste of the day forbidding large figures in book-illustrations, the artist, in order to fill his page, had resort to the mediaeval trick of representing a variety of incidents within the same picture. The general appearance of the woodcuts is thus pleasing, but their lack of unity mars their effectiveness. On the other hand, there is a certain interest in puzzling out the details. Thus in the woodcut [used as a frontispiece to Canto IV] we begin on the left with the inn, marked as such by the pole and garland, with the host and his family staring at the apparition of the flying horse. To the right Brunello rides peacefully with Bramante, who presently, after depriving him of the magic ring, binds him (to the inner border). She then fights the magician Atlante and by feigning death persuades him to leave horse, book, and shield, whereupon she rises and subdues him. They climb to-



gether to the magic castle and she stands over him while he loosens a stone, thereby dissolving the castle into the air and releasing its prisoners, Ruggiero, Sacrapant, Gradasso, Praysyldo, Iroldo. These try to catch the flying horse, and on Ruggiero mounting it he is carried away till he becomes a mote . . . in the sky. In the top of the picture to the right we see Rinaldo in Scotland!"

—Alfred W. Pollard: *Italian Book-Illustrations and Early Printing*.

### 39. LODOVICO ARIOSTO

Orlando Furioso.

Venice: Francesco de Franceschi e compagni, 1584.

One of the very fine English books in the Rosenwald Collection is a presentation copy of John Harington's translation of Lodovico Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*, which was printed at London in 1591. This first English translation is illustrated with forty-six full-page engravings which are copied from those found in the Italian edition of 1584, here exhibited. The engravings, which were made by Girolamo Porro, are not especially fine and are marred by the same faults as the cuts displayed in the edition of 1562, number 38 in this exhibit.

Plate twenty-two in this edition is frequently substituted for plate thirty-four, which often is missing. This copy does contain plate thirty-four which, however, has been mounted. The superb binding on this book was executed by Derome, whose ticket is present.

## GROUP III

### 40. (a) THE MIRROR OF THE WORLD

[Westminster: William Caxton, 1481]

### (b) THE DICTES OR SAYINGS OF THE PHILOSOPHERS

Westminster: William Caxton, "1477" [*i. e.* about 1479]

### (c) CICERO

De senectute [*English*]

De amicitia [*English*]

*and*

### BONACCURSIUS DE MONTEMAGNO

Declamation of Noblesse.

[Westminster] William Caxton [1481]

(d) CORDYALE, OR THE FOUR LAST THINGS

[Westminster] William Caxton, 1479.

William Caxton, who introduced the printing art into England late in 1475, published as his first book the *Dictes or Sayings of the Philosophers*. The colophon is dated 1477. The establishment of a printing press in England was surely a momentous occasion in the history of the world, and was to have an enduring influence on all English-speaking people. Caxton stands out as an impressive and noble figure who well deserves the plaudits and praises which have been accorded to him during the ensuing centuries. He was not a great printer in the professional sense; the types he used are ponderous and frequently awkward. But Caxton did something which no other printer on the Continent had attempted or dared to do, in that he published books for people to read as a pleasurable pastime. He was not especially concerned with the Latin and Greek texts required by the legal or classical scholars, nor for that matter was he interested in publishing service books for use in the churches. As a translator of no mean ability he was especially interested in placing in the hands of the literate gentry of England the French romances and moralities, and other literary types which he apparently read, enjoyed, and frequently translated while engaged as English representative of the Merchant Adventurers in the Low Countries. It was after he had retired from this business activity and had returned to England that he established his press which was to have such a profound effect upon the standardization of the English vernacular at a time when the English people were about to achieve their status as a great nation.

The present volume is one of the finest associated with the name of England's first printer that has survived. It comprises six distinct works in four distinct editions preserved together in a single volume. John Reynes, stationer, bookbinder, and bookseller, who operated in London from about 1523 to 1544, executed and signed the remarkably fine binding. The binding of oaken boards is covered with leather stamped with birds, animals, and bees.

The first book in the volume is a first edition of the earliest illustrated book printed in England. The thirty-four woodcuts were made by an unpractised hand, probably by someone in Caxton's workshop. English woodcut illustration of this period is generally inferior to the work done on the Continent but it nonetheless represents an interesting phase in English bookmaking.

The second title, the *Dictes of the Philosophers*, is the second edition of the first book to be printed in England. The two translations from Cicero were made by Caxton from the French version prepared by Laurence de

Premierfait in 1405 and were intended to accompany the *Declamation of Noblesse* although they are frequently found separately. The final treatise, translated from the French by Anthony, Earl of Rivers, relates to the four last things: Death, Judgement, Hell, and Heaven—popular medieval topics.

#### 41. SPECULUM CHRISTIANI

London: William de Machlinia, for Henry Frankenberg [1486]

The first printer in the city of London was John Lettou, who established his press there in 1480. A few years later he took as his partner William de Machlinia who subsequently printed for some years by himself. This volume was printed during this period and belongs to the last group of books from his press, called the Holborn type books, a type of possible Dutch origin which Machlinia may have imported.

“Another book in this group, by far the commonest and best known, is the *Speculum Christiani*, ascribed to a writer named John Watton, a curious medley of theological matter interspersed with pieces of English poetry. The colophon states that the book was printed for and at the expense of a merchant named Henry Vrankenbergh. About this merchant I could find out nothing until, curiously enough, on my last visit to Cambridge a fortnight ago, my attention was drawn by a friend to a note in the Descriptive Catalogue of ancient deeds in the Record Office, where is a note of a ‘Demise to Henry Frankenbergk and Barnard van Stondo, merchants of printed books, of an alley in St. Clement’s Lane, called St. Mark’s Alley, 10th May, 1482.’ This is, I believe, the earliest note relating to foreign stationers or merchants of printed books in England.”

—E. Gordon Duff: *The Printers, Stationers and Bookbinders of Westminster and London from 1476 to 1535*.

#### 42. THE BOOK OF HAWKING, HUNTING AND HERALDRY, WITH A TREATISE ON FISHING

Westminster: Wynkyn de Worde, 1496.

The second edition of this first English sporting book is a much finer production than the original issue of 1486. The woodcuts are more numerous and are regarded as excellent examples of English work of this period, which admittedly is generally inferior to the work of the engravers on the Continent. From a typographical point of view the book is of great interest for it is printed throughout in a foreign type which made its appearance in England on this occasion only. It was used at Gouda by Govaert van Os, who apparently discarded it about 1490.



This edition is chiefly notable for the presence of the delightful treatise on fishing, the first book on the subject to be printed in England, which is attributed to Dame Juliana Berners. About this treatise the following account has been excerpted from the introduction prepared by Rev. M. G. Watkins to accompany a facsimile edition published in 1880:

“The book is of extreme interest for several reasons, not the least curious being that it has served as a literary quarry to so many succeeding writers on fishing, who have not disdained to adapt the authoress’s sentiments to their own use, and even to borrow them word for word without acknowledgement. Walton himself was evidently familiar with it, and has clearly taken his ‘jury of flies’ from its ‘xij flyes wyth whyche ye shall angle to ye trought & grayllyng;’ while Burton, that universal plunderer, has extracted her eloquent eulogy on the secondary pleasures of angling for incorporation with the patchwork structure of his ‘Anatomy of Melancholy’. Besides giving the earliest account of the art of fishing, the estimate which the authoress forms of the moral value of the craft is not only very high, but has served to strike the keynote for all subsequent followers of the art both in their praises and their practice of it. To this little treatise more than to any other belongs the credit of having assigned in popular estimation to the angler his meditative and gentle nature. Many pure and noble intellects have kindled into lasting devotion to angling on reading her eloquent commendation of it.”

#### 43. JOHN MIRK

The Festyuall.

[London: Wynkyn de Worde, 1508]

John Mirk, who flourished a century before this edition appeared, is chiefly known through this book. It begins with a preface in which the writer speaks of himself as one who has charge of souls and who must teach his parishioners about the principal feasts, information respecting which he had partly drawn from the *Golden Legend* of Jacobus de Voragine. Each sermon begins with moral reflections and ends with a “narracio” the source of which is often named.

The large number of early editions indicates that the book enjoyed a wide and enthusiastic audience. The first known edition is that which William Caxton printed in 1483. This edition of 1508 is the sixteenth on record. Bound in brown morocco, this copy was formerly in the library of Henry Huth. Yale University is the only other American institution that possesses a recorded copy. Two copies, one of which is imperfect, are located in English libraries.

#### 44. JOHN CAPGRAVE

Nova legenda Anglie.

London: Wynkyn de Worde, 1516.

This first edition of Capgrave's compilation of the lives of the English saints is based upon an earlier work by John of Tynemouth. The following excerpt from Carl Horstman's introduction to a reprint of this edition published at Oxford in 1901 describes the reasons for its preparation. "Since Bede had first commenced to add details to the lists of Saints' names in the older Calendars or Martyrologies, the process of filling out these details had continued in ever-widening lines, until, after the palmy days of hagiography in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, when nearly every Saint received his Vita, it had become possible to expand the Martyrology into a complete Legendary, by extracts from these lives. These Legendaries were used for sermons, and were abridged in the Breviaries. The most perfect example is the famous Golden Legend by Jacobus de Voragine. These collections comprised the generally acknowledged Saints of the whole Catholic Church. But in England, where the national idea has always been prominent as against the 'foreigner', and was then intensified by the French wars, the idea sprang up of forming a legendary of exclusively English Saints. This idea arose in John of Tynemouth, and in executing it he created a truly national work, which deserves to rank among the treasures of England."

#### 45. JOHN CAPGRAVE

The Kalendre of the Newe Legende of Englande.

London: Richard Pynson, 1516.

This is an abridged translation of the larger work on the history of English saints compiled by John Capgrave from a work of John of Tynemouth. Both Capgrave's compilation (number 44 in the present exhibition) and this abridgement with a few illustrations were published during the same year. John of Tynemouth, who appears to have flourished during the middle of the fourteenth century, extracted most of the lives of the saints to be found in his work from the *Sanctilogium* of Guido, Abbot of St. Denys, 1326-43. In instances of this sort it is virtually impossible to establish the true author, for compilations relating to the lives of the saints are invariably based upon the writings of countless individuals of earlier centuries.

At the end of the *Kalendre* is appended *The Lyfe of Seynt Birgette* and a short tract by Walter Hylton.

## 46. RICHARD ROLLE

Contemplacyons.

London: Wynkyn de Worde [1520]

This book is illustrated with a title cut of the author, a frontispiece depicting the author as a hermit, a full-page cut at the end, and De Worde's device. The cuts at the beginning are quite crudely drawn, but the illustration at the end which shows a strong French influence and may be of French origin is well executed. The central feature is a small crucifix mounted on a pedestal; at the right three draped skeletons beckon to three courtiers on horseback on the left, while a monk in the right foreground apparently admonishes them.

"Rolle represented a revolt against many of the conventional views of religion in his day. He was a voluminous writer of devotional treatises or paraphrases of scripture. In his literary work he exalted the contemplative life, denounced vice and worldliness, and indulged in much mystical rhapsodising. But he was by no means wholly unpractical in his methods of seeking to rouse in his countrymen an active religious sense. He addressed them frequently in their own language. As a translator of portions of the bible into English—the Psalms, extracts from Job and Jeremiah—he deserves some of the fame subsequently acquired by Wiclif."

—*Dictionary of National Biography.*

## 47. CUTHBERT TUNSTALL

De arte supputandi.

London: Richard Pynson, 1522.

According to David Eugene Smith's *Rara arithmetica*, "This is the first edition of the first book wholly on arithmetic that was printed in England. In the dedicatory epistle Tunstall states that in his dealing with certain goldsmiths he suspected that their accounts were incorrect, and he therefore renewed his study of arithmetic so as to check their figures. On his appointment to the See of London he bade farewell to the sciences by printing this book in order that others might have the benefit of a work which he had prepared for his own use. The treatise is in Latin, and, although it was written for the purpose of supplying a practical handbook, is very prolix and was not suited to the needs of the mercantile class. It is confessedly based upon Italian models, and it is apparent that Tunstall must have known, from his residence in Padua and his various visits to Italy, the works of the leading Italian writers. The book includes many business applications of the day, such as partnership, profit and loss, and exchange. It also includes the rule of false, the rule of three, and numerous applications



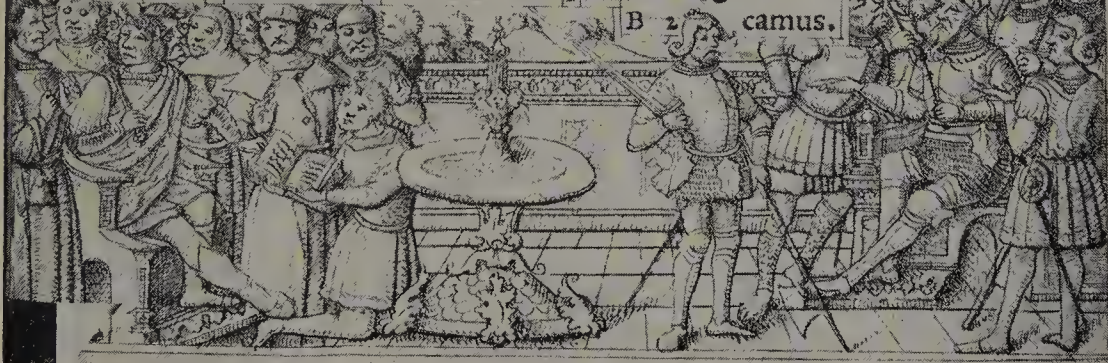
## DE NVMERATIONE.



**I**NITIVM NVMERATIONIS ab uno proficiscitur; procedere autem ea potest etiam in infinitū. Verum tamen numeri primarij, et simplicia habentes nomina, apud omnes gentes sunt tantum decem: uidelicet unum, duo, tria, quatuor, quinque, sex, septem, octo, nouem, decem: quibus in singulis nationibus primi nominū impositores uarie, p suo quisq; arbitrio, nomina indiderūt. quicquid ultra decem numeraueris: compositum ex horū in se replicatione reperies, nam unum ad decem addimus; et numeramus undecim: duo ad decem, et duodecim producimur: tria ad decem, et procreamus tredecim: atq; ita reliquos numeros primarios, cum decem componimus; nempe quatuordecim, quindecim, sexdecim, seprēdecim, decem et octo, decem et nouem, donec iterum ad decem uentum fuerit; ibi quia bis denā collegimus; uiginti ea uocamus; quod bis decem significat: quasi bis ginta. b. literæ sono in. u. transeunte, propter uicinam quādam earum in pronunciatione cognationem. nam ut genta centum: ita ginta decem apud ueteres in compositione significat. Rursus in numerando progredimur; et singulos numeros primarios cum uiginti coniungimus: quousq; ad ter dena ueniamus; quæ triginta, hoc est ter decem, uocamus: quibus denuo primarios numeros accumulare pergitur; donec ad quater dena perueniamus: quæ quadraginta uocamus.

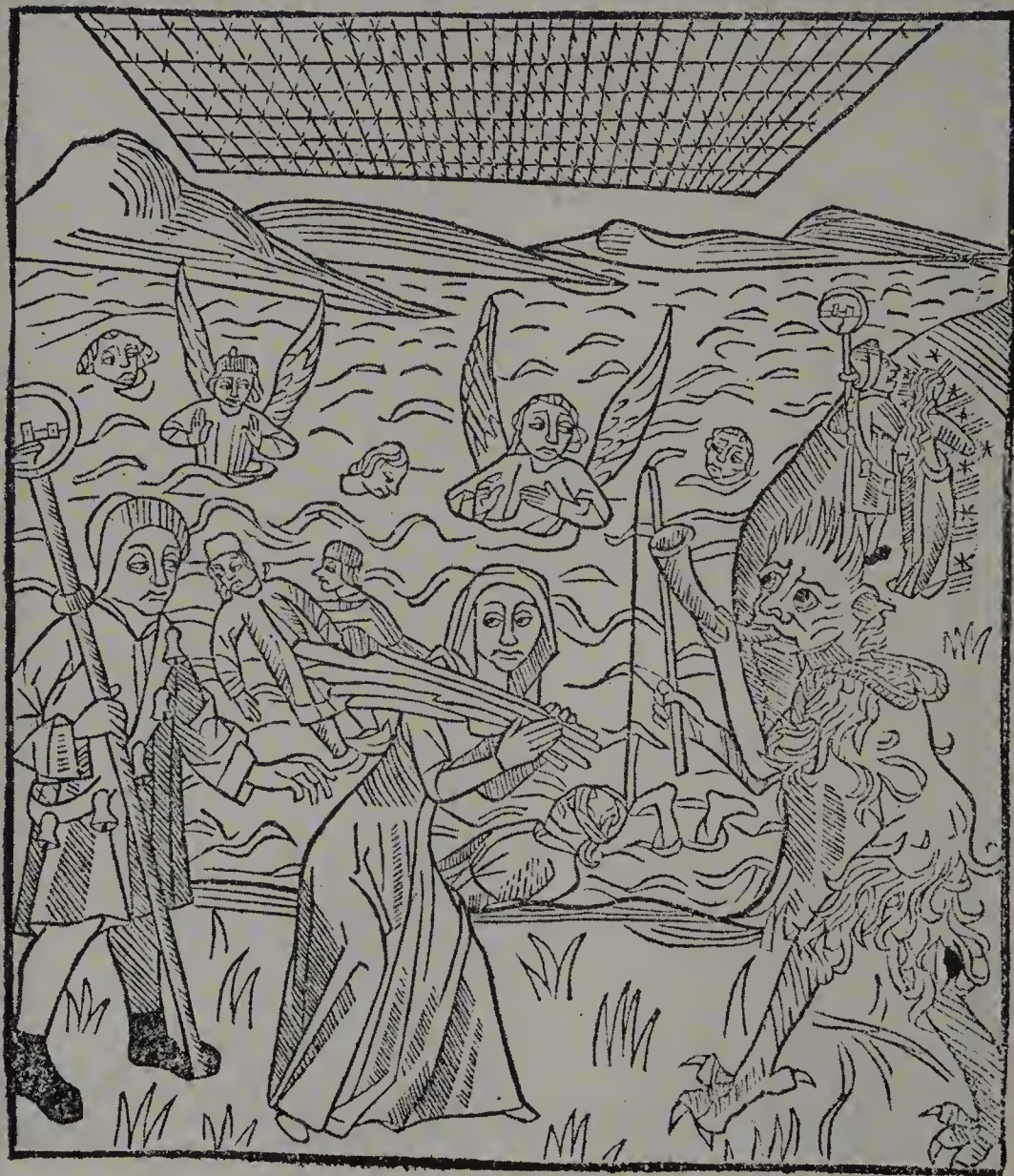
B 2

camus.





et filletz pour tous ceulx attrapper z prendre q'en icelle mer  
nageoient/dont grãdement fute esbay pour la doubte quil  
auoit destre prins ausditz rais z fillez. Et cōme vne vielle  
laquelle estoit luche/et sur son col portoit vng fagot de bu-  
che a haulte voix se scria en lui disant q'a elle se rendist z q'l  
luy baillast son escharpe. Et cōment grace de dieu sappar-  
rut a luy en le reconfortant z demonstrent la significacion  
des choses dessusdictes. q ii



Guillaume de Deguilleville. *Pelerinage de vie humaine*. Lyons, 1485.  
[See No. 53]

of these and other rules. It is, however, the work of a scholar and a classicist rather than a business man."

The author dedicated the book to Sir Thomas More, who had already written of him in the opening lines of his *Utopia*, "I was colleague and companion of that incomparable man Cuthbert Tunstall of whom the king . . . lately made Master of the Rolls; but of whom I shall say nothing; not because I fear that the testimony of a friend will be suspected, but rather because his learning and virtue are too great for me to do them justice . . ."

An especial interest of the Rosenwald copy is the presence of a fine original drawing in pen and bistre presumably by Hans Holbein.

#### 48. EXPOSITION OF THE HYMNS AND SEQUENCES FOR USE OF SALISBURY

[London: Wynkyn de Worde, 1530]

Nearly a thousand years ago Salisbury became the seat of a bishopric which was destined to play an important role in the liturgical history of the English church. Osmund, the second Bishop of Salisbury, revised the form of communion service in general use, compiling a missal which forms the groundwork of the celebrated "Use of Salisbury," more generally referred to as the "Sarum Use."

The Sarum Breviary, the most widely used of English liturgies, was printed many times during the fifteenth century, and upon this the prayer books of Edward VI were mainly based. The contents of the present volume, which was formerly in the library at York Minster, have a close relationship to the larger work and also are representative of the Salisbury influence in church matters.

#### 49. HIERONYMUS BRUNSCHWIG

The Virtuouse Boke of Distyllacyon.

London [P. Treveris or L. Andrewe, about 1530]

This is a very early English translation of a notable medieval work on the art of distilling and compounding prescriptions. The first edition in the original German was published in Strassburg in 1500. It was a popular work having an affinity with the herbals of that period. Laurence Andrewe, known both as a printer and as a translator into English of works on scientific subjects, prepared the text for the first English edition which he printed in 1527. The present copy is regarded as the third edition. All three editions contain many cuts illustrating the manner of distillation and various plants and herbs. The uses of the prescriptions



concocted from the individual plants are rather strange according to modern medical practices.

#### 50. AYMON

The Right Pleasaunt and Goodly Historie of the Foure Sonnes of Aimon.

London: William Copland, for T. Petet, 1554.

This immensely popular romance had its origin in a poem entitled *Renaud de Montauban*, which was composed at the beginning of the thirteenth century. The troubadours embroidered the story and carried it throughout France. During the sixteenth century the story of the four sons of Aimon enjoyed a reputation that one could almost regard as universal. What explains this popularity is a very human sentiment of pity and admiration that one feels for the unfortunate who suffer an ill-deserved persecution and who endure it with nobility and strength.

The first English translation, made by William Caxton, appeared about 1489 and is known only through two imperfect copies. This is the fourth recorded edition, and the only one known in other than fragmentary form.

### GROUP IV

#### 51. SPECULUM HUMANAЕ SALVATIONIS

[Lyons] Matthias Huss, 1483/84.

This French translation of the *Speculum*, more commonly known by its French title, *Le Mirouer de la redemption*, must have been quite popular. The first or second book published by Huss at Lyons was a 1478 edition of this book. It is also regarded as the first Lyons book to contain woodcuts. The more than 200 illustrations found in it were reprinted from the original blocks which were first used in a German translation of this work published by Bernhard Richel at Basel in 1476. Huss reissued the book in 1479, 1482, 1483/84, and several times later.

Lyons was an important commercial center and served as a focal point of communication between France, Italy, and Switzerland on the one hand, and Germany, France, and Spain on the other. It is therefore quite understandable why books illustrated with woodcuts should have been introduced here rather than at Paris, and that German craftsmen should have taken an important part in their development.

## 52. PIERRE MICHAULT

Le Doctrinal du temps présent.

[Lyons: Anonymous press, 1483]

This is a satire on the moral laxity and false principles of conduct in contemporary social life; the work is written in prose mixed with verses which are usually divided into stanzas. The book, composed by Pierre Michault in 1466, is dedicated to Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy. Textually the story tells of the author's visits in company with Virtue to various lecture halls presided over by instructors representing Disdain, Falseness, Vanity, Ambition, Adulation, Corruption, and other human failings.

The several cuts in the volume show the lecture halls with the instructors addressing the students, who are frequently depicted in rather unflattering poses. In each the heads of Virtue and the author appear at a window. The engravings show a strong German influence and might well be the work of a German craftsman.

## 53. GUILLAUME DE DEGUILLEVILLE

Le Pelerinaige de vie humaine.

Lyons: Matthias Huss, 1485.

"On April 18, 1476, the first French book printed in France, an edition of the Golden Legend, was completed at Lyons, and for the next fifteen years or more in respect to the publication of vernacular books Lyons frequently took the lead of Paris. It was at Lyons, moreover, that book-illustration, which naturally flourishes best in popular vernacular books, first took root in France, though it must be confessed that some of the earlier Lyonnese specimens of the art are almost incredibly rude. There is nothing exceptional in the fact that it was at Lyons, not at Paris, that the prose version by Jean Galloppes of the *Pèlerinage de vie humaine* of Guillaume de Deguilleville was first printed. The earliest edition of it was issued from the press of Mathias Huss in 1485. My knowledge of this book, a copy of which is preserved in the Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal at Paris, is confined to the page of it illustrated in Claudin's *Histoire de l'Imprimerie en France* and to a woodcut there facsimiled as it appears in a later edition; but these suffice to show that the woodcuts with which this first edition is decorated, although not in the best or most characteristic Lyonnese style, are neatly drawn and fairly well executed, and secondly that these Lyonnese cuts served as models for the pictures in the Paris edition of 1499."

—Alfred W. Pollard's Introduction to the facsimile of  
the 1499 edition of *Le Pelerinaige de vie humaine*.

#### 54. MODUS, *REX*

Le Livre du Roy Modus.

Chambéry: Antoine Neyret, 1486.

This volume is profusely illustrated with one full-page woodcut and forty-seven distinct smaller cuts of which seven are repeated. The large woodcut represents Christ appearing as in judgment over a town with two angels blowing trumpets. In the foreground there are two prophets and two royal figures with the arms of Savoy. The smaller engravings, which are rather unsophisticated, represent different kinds of stag and boar hunts, hawking, and birdsnaring.

*Le Livre du Roy Modus* is regarded as the earliest printed work dealing exclusively with hunting, hawking, shooting with bows and arrows, and birdcatching. It ranks with the Book of St. Albans issued in the same year, the second edition of which is included as number 42 in this exhibit.

Textually the volume is an allegory, the various elements in the chase being applied in moral fashion to human behavior. It was based upon a manuscript written in the early part of the fourteenth century, but the name of the author is not clearly established.

#### 55. HORAE AD USUM ROMANUM

Paris: Philippe Pigouchet, for Simon Vostre, 1498.

Printed entirely on vellum, this is one of the grandest of the early illustrated books that issued from a Paris press. The interesting series of Books of Hours of the Blessed Virgin began with two commonplace little books published by Antoine Vérard in 1486. The quality of the illustrations gradually improved until 1496 when Philippe Pigouchet introduced a greatly superior set of large illustrations. These in turn were supplemented by still finer additions in the course of 1498. The present edition and the others which Pigouchet published in 1498 represent the high-water mark in this type of publication.

Illustrated with twenty-three large metal cuts and many smaller ones of great beauty, this book has always been especially prized. Each page is surrounded by interesting borders made up of small cuts of great variety. The two pages selected for exhibit both contain large cuts. To the left is shown the Last Judgment surrounded by a border depicting several pastoral scenes and two sibyls; the illustration to the right represents the scene of Dives and Lazarus (described in the sixteenth chapter of Luke), set in a border showing two more sibyls and three panels illustrating scenes from the Dance of Death, a popular medieval theme.



ne se partent mie boulientiers d'ensemble tant que le chault et les mou-  
ches les fôt despartir et vont demourer e pais couuers cōme e pais fou-  
giere ou en tel pais et qui veult laisser courre a dā il fault quil le treu-  
ue arrenghier ou pais ou ilz demeurent. Et si on treuve de grans dains  
en samble ou ij ou iij mais quilz soient grans dains laisse courre hardi-  
mant tes chiens mais quilz soient dressees du limier ainsi cōme nous ta-  
uons deuise Car on prant dains a force de mains de chiēs que on ne fait  
vng cerf pour .b. causes. La premiere est quil ne fuit pas longuemant  
cōme vng cerf. La seconde pource quilz le chassent de plus pres et po-  
urce quilz ne folenge pas tant cōme le cerf. La tierce pource quil le de-  
mure souuant a leur renouuelle. La quarte ilz aymēt mieulx la char  
du dains a mangier que du cerf. La quinte quilz sentent mieulx du  
dain par ou il passe que du cerf. Le iugemēt auquel on iuge grāt dain  
cest par la teste qui le voit a lucil dains sont greigneurs plus les vngs  
que les aultres. Mais celluy qui a la plus haulte teste et la plus lon-  
gue paulmee et la plus large cest cel



*Le Livre du Roy Modus.* Chambéry, 1486.  
[See No. 54]





Guillaume Thomas Raynal. *Histoire philosophique*. Geneva, 1780.  
[See No. 71]

## 56. HORTULUS ANIMAE

Lyons: Johann Clein, for Anton Koberger, 1516.

This is the earliest edition of the *Hortulus animae* to contain the 51 cuts of different sizes by Hans Springinklee. In addition there are 23 other cuts made by a different engraver, apparently an artist of the Strassburg school. Each page, furthermore, is enclosed within interesting Renaissance borders of various designs.

Between 1516 and 1521 eighteen editions, all containing some of the same cuts, appeared variously at Lyons and Nuremberg. Although four Latin editions were printed at Lyons, the book, cuts, printer, and publisher were all of German origin. This is another instance of the role of German craftsmen in the publishing history of this important commercial center.

## GROUP V

## 57. OLIVIER DE LA MARCHE

Le Chevalier délibéré.

Paris: For Antoine Vérard, 1488.

This is the only book in the exhibition which is not a recent acquisition. It is included, however, for the reason that the Library published late last year a facsimile edition of this rare and most interesting volume, of which only one other copy is recorded.

According to the introduction written for the facsimile by Elizabeth Mongan, Curator of Prints at the National Gallery of Art, the poem was finished towards the end of April 1483. It is really an allegory of the struggle between spiritual life and death, although it has often been considered a poem in honor of Charles the Bold. It is a simple work, not very original in subject and without any remarkable felicity of style, but it has a moving sincerity. The dominant theme of death as an inevitable and close companion of the living was familiar to most fifteenth-century minds through the various popularizations of the *Danse macabre*. La Marche, who had a long and intimate acquaintance with tournaments, dressed his allegory carefully with many terms borrowed from medieval armory. Also, since he was an historian he included a number of proper names of familiar contemporary figures. These two devices made the poem attractive to the reading public of the fifteenth century.



The text is illustrated with thirteen expressive woodcuts prepared especially for this edition. Copies of the facsimile volume are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents.

## 58. OLIVIER DE LA MARCHE

El Cavallero determinado.

Salamanca: Pedro Laso, 1573.

That La Marche's allegory was quite popular is indicated by this late sixteenth-century edition of the Spanish translation made by Hernando de Acuña and first published at Antwerp in 1553. In all, twenty editions of the poem in the original French or in translation are recorded. La Marche's work, in addition to this Spanish translation, is also known in Dutch and in English translations.

Olivier de la Marche, who was born in 1453, early in his career became attached to the court of Burgundy and served it faithfully the remainder of his life in a variety of roles, but primarily as soldier, councillor, and ambassador. Among his other duties of state, however, was the supervision of the spectacular entertainments of the court, which ideally suited his particular talents.

"Charles the Fifth amused the fretfulness of a premature old age, under which his proud spirit constantly chafed, by making a translation into Spanish prose of a French poem then much in vogue and favor,—the 'Chevalier Délibéré'. But the great Emperor, though his prose version of the pleasant reading of his youth is said to have been prepared with more skill and success than might have been anticipated from his imperfect training for such a task, felt that he was unable to give it the easy dress he desired it should wear in Castilian verse. This labor, therefore, in the plenitude of his authority, he assigned to Acuña; confiding to him the manuscript he had prepared in great secrecy, and requiring him to cast it into a more appropriate and agreeable form."

—George Ticknor: *History of Spanish Literature*.

## 59. JUAN DE MENA

Les CCC des famosissimo poeta.

Saragossa: George Coci, 1506.

"Juan de Mena became Dante's serious imitator. This long poem—which he seems to have begun very early, and which, though he occupied himself much with its composition, he left unfinished at the time of his sudden death—consists of about twenty-five hundred lines, divided into

stanzas; each stanza being composed of two 'redondillas' in those long lines which were then called verses of higher art, because they were supposed to demand a greater degree of skill than the shorter verses used in the old national measures. The poem itself is sometimes called 'The Labyrinth', probably from the intricacy of its plan, and sometimes 'The Three Hundred', because that was originally the number of its 'coplas' or stanzas. Its purpose is nothing less than to teach, by vision and allegory, whatever relates to the duties or the destiny of man; and the rules by which its author was governed in its composition are evidently gathered from the example of Dante in his 'Divina Commedia', and from Dante's precepts in his treatise 'De Vulgari Eloquentia'.

"After the dedication of the Labyrinth to John the Second, and some other preparatory and formal parts, the poem opens with the author's wanderings in a wood, like Dante, exposed to beasts of prey. While there, he is met by Providence, who comes to him in the form of a beautiful woman, and offers to lead him, by a sure path, through the dangers that beset him, and to explain, 'as far as they are palpable to human understanding', the dark mysteries of life that oppress his spirit. This promise she fulfils by carrying him to what she calls the spherical centre of the five zones; or, in other words, to a point where the poet is supposed to see at once all the countries and nations of the earth. There she shows him three vast mystical wheels,—the wheels of Destiny,—two representing the past and the future, in constant rest, and the third representing the present, in constant motion. Each contains its appropriate portion of the human race, and through each are extended the seven circles of the seven planetary influences that govern the fates of mortal men; the characters of the most distinguished of whom are explained to the poet by his divine guide, as their shadows rise before him in these mysterious circles."

—George Ticknor: *History of Spanish Literature*.

## 60. TRAGICOMEDIA DE CALISTO Y MELIBEA

Seville, 1523.

"The *Celestina* is a prose composition, in twenty-one acts, or parts, originally called, 'The Tragicomedy of Calisto and Meliboea'; and though, from its length, and, indeed, from its very structure, it can never have been represented, its dramatic spirit and movement have left traces, that are not to be mistaken, of their influence on the national drama ever since.

"The first act, which is much the longest, was probably written by Rodrigo Cota, of Toledo, and in that case we may safely assume that it was produced about 1480. It opens in the environs of a city, which is not



named, with a scene between Calisto, a young man of rank, and Meliboea, a maiden of birth and qualities still more noble than his own. The *Celestina* is rather a dramatized romance than a proper drama, or even a well-considered attempt to produce a strictly dramatic effect. Such as it is, however, Europe can show nothing in its theatres, at the same period, of equal literary merit. It is full of life and movement throughout. Its characters, from Celestina down to her insolent and lying valets, and her brutal female associates, are developed with a skill and truth rarely found in the best periods of the Spanish drama. Its style is easy and pure, sometimes brilliant, and always full of the idiomatic resources of the old and true Castilian; such a style, unquestionably, as had not yet been approached in Spanish prose, and was not often reached afterwards. Occasionally, indeed, we are offended by an idle and cold display of learning; but, like the gross manners of the piece, this poor vanity is a fault that belonged to the age."

—George Ticknor: *History of Spanish Literature*.

#### 61. FELICIANO DE SILVA

La segunda comedia de la famosa Celestina.

Venice: Stephano de Sabio, 1536.

The *Celestina* was a highly successful and popular work. At least thirty editions and probably more appeared during the century following its first appearance from the press in 1499. It is not too much to add that down to the days of *Don Quixote*, no other Spanish book was so well-known and so widely read both in Spain and abroad. English, German, Dutch, French, and Italian translations are recorded, and in order that it might reach a wider audience it was also translated into the universal Latin.

Such success naturally produced a long series of imitators of which the present volume is one. It was first printed at Medina del Campo in 1534, again at Salamanca in 1536, the same year as the present Venetian edition, and later at Antwerp about 1550.

## GROUP VI

### 62. JOANNES DE SACRO BOSCO

Introductorium cōpendiosum in tractatum spere . . . Joānis de Sacrobusto.

Cracow [Joannes Haller] 1506.

Prepared by Joannes Glogoviensis, an eminent Polish mathematician, this book contains the earliest known reference in Polish literature to America. The passage of American interest is found on the leaf signed “g<sub>ii</sub>” and reads in English translation: “And the same thing is confirmed by those who, in the year 1501, as in the year 1504 were sent out by the King of Portugal to explore the islands of the world and above all the origin of pepper and other aromatic spices of value. They sailed beyond the equator and beheld both heavens and stars, and discovered where pepper comes from in the place which they called the New World, which country has always been hitherto unknown.”

The “same thing” confirmed is that people can and do live in the torrid zone between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn, which apparently was a question of considerable interest during the Middle Ages. Sacro Bosco had maintained earlier that this zone was not habitable on account of the heat of the sun, but Joannes Glogoviensis effectively refutes this statement through the evidence quoted above.

This book was discussed in an article by Dr. Avrahm Yarmolinsky which appeared in the issue of *The Bulletin of the New York Public Library* for August 1933.

### 63. POMPONIUS MELA

De totius orbis descriptione.

Paris: Egidius Gormutius, for Jean Petit, 1507.

According to the title page this is the first edition of Mela's treatise to be printed on the other side of the mountains (*citra montes*). Many earlier editions had appeared both in Italy and in Spain but this apparently is the earliest to have been published in France. The title page carries the well-known device of Jean Petit, a popular and prosperous Parisian publisher.

The author's name and birthplace—Tingentera in southern Spain—are virtually the only facts known about him. Regarded as the earliest Roman geographer, he wrote his compendium about the middle of the



first century of the Christian Era. With the exception of certain sections of Pliny's *Historia naturalis*, his geography is regarded as the only formal treatment of the subject available in classical Latin.

One of his theories about the earth was unique among ancient geographers. After dividing the earth into five zones of which only two were habitable, he asserted the existence of an inhabited southern zone (*antichthones*), which remained inaccessible to those living in the northern zone because of the intense and unendurable heat of the intervening torrid zone. This belief persisted throughout the Middle Ages as has already been indicated in the caption for the 1506 edition of *Sacro Bosco* (No. 62).

#### 64. FRACANZANO DA MONTALBODDO

Paesi nouamente ritrovati.

Venice: Zorzi de Rusconi, 18 August 1517.

The title of this volume reads when translated into English: "The countries recently discovered through voyages from Spain to India and the new world of Americus Vespucci, called the Florentine, newly printed." The complete text, which was printed for the first time at Vicenza in 1507, comprises one of the most important collections of early voyages ever compiled.

It commences with accounts of the travels of two pre-Columbian explorers: Alvise da Cadamosto, the discoverer of the Cape Verde Islands, and Pedro de Cintra, who explored the west coast of Africa and discovered Sierra Leone. These are followed by accounts of Vasco da Gama, Cabral, Columbus, Vespucci, and Cortereal. The three voyages of Columbus which are included had appeared in print for the first time in 1504 in the very rare *Libretto de tutta la nauigatione de re de Spagna de le isole et terreni novamente trovati*. A manuscript in the Library of Congress, called variously the Sneyd Codex or the Trevisan Manuscript, contains not only the accounts of these important voyages of Columbus but virtually the entire text of the *Paesi*. Probably composed at Venice in 1503, the manuscript contains what many scholars believe to be the earliest account extant of the early voyages to America. It is therefore properly regarded as one of the great historical documents relating both to the New World and to the Portuguese voyages to the Far East.

## 65. FRACANZANO DA MONTALBODDO

Paesi nouamente retrouati.

Milan: Joannes Angelus Scinzenzeler, 1519.

In addition to this fifth edition in Italian, the Library of Congress now possesses copies of the first edition of 1507, the fourth edition of 1517 (described as number 64 in this *Catalog*), the sixth edition of 1521, and the German and Latin translations, both published in 1508. In all, at least fifteen editions of this valuable collection of early voyages appeared before 1530.

The number of editions and translations of this compilation indicates the avid European interest in the accounts of the exciting voyages of exploration which, among other things, had led to the discovery of a new world. A later Spanish historian, Francisco López de Gómara, writing in 1552 was to describe this fact as "the greatest event which has happened since the creation of the world (excepting the incarnation and death of Him Who created it)."

Both this edition and the earlier one of 1517 were formerly in the distinguished library of Henry Huth.

## 66. JUAN DE PADILLA

Los doce triunfos de los Doce Apostoles.

Seville: Juan Varela, 1521.

This poem contains the following short reference to Christopher Columbus in Chapter 2 of Triumph IX:

"Alli do las perlas halló con el auro  
Colon, por las ondas jamas navegadas."

It certainly is not without significance that Columbus' accomplishments were so well known in Spain early in the sixteenth century that an allusion such as this would be incorporated into a literary work of this nature.

*The Twelve Triumphs of the Twelve Apostles*, completed on February 14, 1518, was first published at Seville in 1521. This first edition is embellished with a handsome woodcut on the title page which represents the Twelve Apostles. The text of the poem "is partly an allegory, but wholly religious in its character, and is composed with more care than anything else its author wrote. The action passes in the twelve signs of the zodiac,

through which the poet is successively carried by Saint Paul, who shows him, in each of them, first, the marvels of one of the twelve Apostles; next, an opening of one of the twelve mouths of the infernal regions; and lastly, a glimpse of the corresponding division of Purgatory. Dante is evidently the model of the good monk, however unsuccessful he may be as a follower . . . But he has thrown together what relates to earth and heaven, to the infernal regions and to Purgatory, in such an unhappy confusion, and he so mingles allegory, mythology, astrology, and known history, that his work turns out, at last, a mere succession of wild inconsistencies and vague, unmeaning descriptions. Of poetry there is rarely a trace; but the language, which has a decided air of yet elder times about it, is free and strong, and the versification, considering the period, is uncommonly rich and easy.”

—George Ticknor: *History of Spanish Literature*.

## 67. JEAN DE LÉRY

Histoire d'un voyage faict en la terre du Bresil, autrement dite Amerique.

Geneva: For Antoine Chuppin, 1580.

The author, a Huguenot minister, writes in his prefatory letter to the son of his patron, Admiral Coligny, that this voyage to Brazil, which was undertaken late in 1556, was made for the express purpose of establishing there, in collaboration with several other ministers, a church which would serve the French Huguenot refugees and further the work of converting the native inhabitants.

A few years earlier Nicholas Durand de Villegagnon, a bold French seaman, had visited Brazil and established a small settlement at Rio de Janeiro. In order to enlist the support of Admiral Coligny, Villegagnon represented the colony as a possible refuge for persecuted Huguenots. Léry and his colleagues were among the first to flee there but their efforts to assist the colony were not successful, largely on account of Villegagnon's treachery. Most of them returned to France early in 1558 and shortly thereafter the Portuguese attacked and dispersed the settlement.

Léry's account of his journey was apparently completed in 1577 and published the next year. It remains as one of the most reliable, authentic, and valuable source books about not only the French colony at Rio de Janeiro but the customs, the language, and other facts of the native Brazilians. Not the least important feature of this volume is an interesting series of wood engravings depicting the South American aborigines.



## 68. DOCTRINA CHRISTIANA EN LENGUA ESPANOLA Y TAGALA

Manila: At the Dominican Church of San Gabriel, 1593.

This is the first book issued in the Philippine Islands. It was printed, not from movable type in the customary European manner, but from wooden blocks. It shows the amazing ingenuity and adaptability of the pioneer missionary priests who, faced with a need for Christian prayers in the native tongue to help convert the inhabitants, adopted printing methods known to and easily completed by the Chinese craftsmen in Manila. Of course, block printing was only an expedient; by 1602 metal type probably had been imported or cast, and books began to appear printed in the usual fashion.

No copy of this book has been known until the recent discovery of the present copy, although its existence had been established by Philippine bibliographers from evidence found in a letter written by the Governor of the Philippines to the King of Spain in 1593 in which this book and a similar volume with a Chinese text were mentioned. No example of the Chinese *Doctrina* has been found.

The text of the book consists of the most popular prayers of the Catholic Church—the Lord's Prayer, the Hail Mary, and so forth, printed in Spanish, in Tagalog transliterated into European characters, and in Tagalog characters. Tagalog was, and still is, the language native to and most prevalent in the island of Luzon and around Manila particularly. During the Spanish occupation of the Philippines the Tagalog characters were replaced by the European alphabet, so that this book is not only of historical and bibliographical importance, but of great linguistic value as well.

It is not known exactly who wrote the text, but the title page tells us that it was edited by members of various orders. The Dominicans were responsible for its printing, and it may be assumed that certain Dominican fathers compiled the Tagalog translation with help from missionaries of other orders then in the Islands.

The Library of Congress has published a facsimile of this unique original with an introductory essay by Edwin Wolf 2nd.

## 69. BARTOLOMÉ DE LAS CASAS

Narratio regionum Indicarum per Hispanos quosdam devastatarum verissima.

Frankfurt: For Theodore de Bry, 1598.

Bartolomé de las Casas, called "The Apostle of the Indies," first visited America in 1498, when he accompanied his father in an expedition

under Columbus to the West Indies. Later in 1510 he was to become the first priest to be ordained in America; and in 1543 he accepted the bishopric of Chiapa in Mexico. Most of the years he spent in America, both as a priest and as a bishop, he devoted to the cause of the Indians, whose enslavement at the hands of the Spaniards he found both shameful and reprehensible.

As "Protector of the Indians," a title bestowed upon Las Casas by Cardinal Ximenes, who in 1516 appointed a commission at Las Casas' instigation to investigate oppression of the natives, he wrote several historical accounts of his experiences in the Indies. This edition of 1598 is a Latin translation of his *Brevissima relacion de la destruycion de las Indias*, first published in 1552, together with three other related tracts. In this volume, which was long regarded as one of the most gruesome books ever written, the author spared no one's sensibilities in describing the barbarous and inhuman cruelties and tortures which the Spaniards had inflicted upon the native Indians.

This edition of 1598 is the earliest to contain the 17 plates which the De Brys engraved after the imaginary drawings executed by Jodocus a Winghe to illustrate the text. In their graphic details they are not unlike some of the hideous pictures which emanated from the infamous German concentration camps of recent shameful memory.

## 70. JEAN ROBIN

Histoire des plantes nouvellement trouvées en l'Isle Virgine, & autres lieux, lesquelles ont esté prises & cultivées au iardin de Monsieur Robin Arboriste du Roy.

Paris: Guillaume Macé, 1620.

Jean Robin was born at Paris in 1550 and died there in 1629. His claim to fame is the garden he created near the Louvre which the ladies of the French Court frequented. About the year 1586 he received the recognition of King Henry III who named him "arboriste et simpliciste," an honor similarly extended by Henry IV and Louis XIII.

This diminutive volume with its interesting wood engravings probably is an extract in whole or in part from a larger work relating to the plants of the New World and other distant areas which Robin had imported into France and cultivated in his garden.

The Union Catalog locates only two copies of this most uncommon and unusual book in American ownership, one at the Harvard College Library and the other in the John Carter Brown Library. No copy, furthermore, is recorded in the printed catalog of the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris.



## 71. GUILLAUME THOMAS RAYNAL

Histoire philosophique et politique des établissemens et du commerce des Européens dans les deux Indes.

Geneva: J. L. Pellet, 1780.

This philosophical history is regarded as Abbé Raynal's most important book. In its composition he had the assistance of many collaborators including Diderot, who is believed to have written about a third of the text. The sentiments and criticisms in the text, which at best must have contained many inaccuracies, prevented its publication in France, and the first edition therefore appeared in Amsterdam (1770). The Geneva imprint of 1780 contained new material and was the first to be issued under Raynal's name. The chief significance of the book was its contribution to democratic propaganda. It went through many editions and translations and led to Raynal's banishment from France.

From an artistic point of view this five-volume set is equally significant since it contains many fine plates engraved by Delignon and De Launay after original designs by Charles Nicolas Cochin and Moreau le Jeune. The original designs accompany the present copy which is undoubtedly the finest one extant. The fifth volume comprises an atlas of some distinction; in the present copy all of the maps have been most tastefully colored.

## GROUP VII

## 72. LUCA [PACCIOLI] DE BURGO

Divina proportione.

Venice: Paganinus de Paganini, 1509.

This first, and until recent years the only, edition of the *Divina proportione* is one of the most important early books on lettering. It was written by Luca Paccioli, a member of the Order of St. Francis, a mathematician of some prominence, and a professor at the University of Naples. Several mathematical works which enjoyed a wide popularity and influence were compiled by him.

It was in the year 1497 that he presented to his patron, Lodovico Sforza, the manuscript of his *Divina proportione* (now located in the University Library at Geneva). The text is devoted principally to the true proportions of the various features of the architecture of public, military, and private buildings. When printed in 1509, however, it included an



appendix devoted to lettering. This comprises diagrams of the true shapes and proportions of classical Roman letters which were executed for contemporary architects interested in adding inscriptions to pillars, tablets, or other monuments. It is this appendix which chiefly concerns us, for this discussion of lettering constituted the first serious treatise of the kind to be printed and became the inspiration of similar works by Albrecht Dürer and Geofroy Tory, who incidentally had little regard for Paccioli's work.

### 73. LEO BAPTISTA ALBERTI

*Libri de re aedificatoria.*

Paris: Berthold Remboldt and Ludovicus Hornken, 1512.

The first edition of Alberti's well-known study of architecture was published at Florence in 1485, thirteen years after the author's death in Rome. His work shortly thereafter became available in other editions which included Italian, French, Spanish, and English translations. This Paris edition in Latin is distinguished chiefly through its association with Geofroy Tory of Bourges, "who was at the forefront of all progress made in books, in the second quarter of the sixteenth century." Tory not only edited the text of this edition but wrote the Latin preface which accompanies it. One can readily understand why this work so appealed to Tory, who as a traveller in Italy was deeply moved by the Renaissance spirit which in one sense he helped to introduce into France.

### 74. LEO BAPTISTA ALBERTI

*L'Architecture.*

Paris: Jacques Kerver, 1553.

Born in Venice in 1404, Alberti became one of the outstanding men of his time. At the age of twenty he wrote a comedy in Latin verse which was so skillfully done that he deceived the younger Aldus, who edited and published it as a genuine work of Lepidus. He was regarded as among the finest organists of his age and is generally considered to be one of the restorers of the ancient style of architecture. As an architect in the employ of Pope Nicholas V he restored the papal palace. At Mantua he designed the church of Sant' Andrea and at Rimini the celebrated church of San Francesco, generally esteemed as his finest work. Alberti in company with Brunelleschi led the way in introducing the pure classical style of architec-

ture in Italy and achieved a perfection in detail that architects in other countries were not to develop until much later.

Alberti wrote important works both on sculpture and on painting, but his most celebrated treatise is that on architecture. The present illustrated edition is a copy of the first French translation made by J. Martin.

## 75. VITRUVIUS POLLIO

I dieci libri dell' architettura.

Venice: Francesco Marcolini, 1556.

At the time that Alberti and Brunelleschi were building their churches in Italy, they used as their inspiration the ruins of the old Roman buildings that had been preserved. In 1452, however, a manuscript came to light which was to provide a new and powerful influence on the revival of interest in classical forms. This manuscript contained the work of Vitruvius, a Roman architect, who lived in the days of the Emperor Augustus; his work on architecture gives an admirable description of the building materials employed just before the beginning of the Christian Era. According to R. Phené Spiers, "these rules were based on the descriptions which Vitruvius had studied of Greek temples, but as he was not acquainted with the examples quoted, never having been in Greece or even in south Italy at Paestum, his knowledge was confined to the architectural monuments then existing in Rome. Vitruvius's manuscript, entitled *De re aedificatoria*, was illustrated by drawings, none of which have however been preserved; when therefore in subsequent years translations of the architectural portion of the manuscript were printed and published by various Italian architects, among whom Vignola and Palladio were the more important, they were accompanied by woodcuts representing their interpretation of the lost illustrations, and thus copybooks of the orders were published, with more or less fidelity to those of existing Roman monuments, in which attempts were made to adhere to the rules laid down by Vitruvius. In Rome and other parts of Italy, where ancient monuments or portions of them still remained *in situ*, architects could study their details and base their designs on them, but in other countries they were bound to follow the copybook, and thus they lost that originality and freedom of design which characterizes the earlier work of the Renaissance."

The present handsome folio is the first edition of Daniello Barbaro's Italian translation which was reprinted several times during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

## 76. ANDREA PALLADIO

I quattro libri dell' architettura.

Venice: Domenico de' Franceschi, 1570.

This is the first edition of Palladio's best-known publication, the *Four Books on Architecture*. Of all works on architecture this has had, in England at least, the greatest reputation. In it Palladio not only provided a codification of the orders which was widely adopted but furnished the first considerable body of measured drawings of ancient buildings, and instituted a new custom by publishing engravings of his works.

Palladio was the last of the great classical architects of the middle Renaissance. In his youth he had studied intensively Roman remains which strongly influenced his architectural style. His proportions were so harmonious and the detail always so apt that buildings designed by Palladio have been considered worthy of study and emulation by a large number of architects ever since his day. Thomas Jefferson is one American architect who was influenced by Palladio.

## 77. JACQUES ANDROÛET DU CERCEAU

Livre des édifices antiques romains.

[Paris] 1584.

This volume, except for the title page, the dedication, and preface, is made up entirely of engravings of the more important ancient buildings found at Rome. The majority of these are reconstructions of structures which had been either completely destroyed or partially ruined. This work testifies to the interest in the classical revival which began with Leo Baptista Alberti during the middle of the fifteenth century and reached its climax late in the sixteenth with Andrea Palladio. The volume is opened to the plates which among others illustrate the "Forum of Minerva" and the "Bridge of Fabricus."

The compiler was a celebrated French architect who prepared for publishing many other important collections of architectural plans and designs. His most important contribution is probably the two-volume work on the precise original plans of thirty French palaces, many royal chateaux, and similar edifices, of which the majority either had been completely demolished or had suffered from new construction.



## 78. WENDELIN DIETTERLIN

Architectura von den fünf Säulen.

Nuremberg: Bartholomaeus Caymor, 1598.

This is the first edition of this interesting and rare set of engravings. "Dietterlin was essentially a painter and engraver. His plates are *tours de force* of engraving rather than serious architectural designs; yet the interlacing arches, the occasional presence of Gothic forms in new and pseudo-classical guise, the extraordinary lavishness of rustication and broken entablatures, the weird combinations of doors and niches, of columns and pilasters, with fine sculpture, the strange caricaturing of the classical capitals and even the columns and pilasters themselves which abound in these plates, exerted a remarkable influence on German architecture, and the books were published and republished to fill the need their popularity brought."

—Talbot Hamlin: *Architecture through the Ages*.

## 79. BERNARDINO AMICO

Trattato delle piante & immagini de sacri edificii di Terra Santa.

Florence: Pietro Ceconcelli, 1620.

This second edition, which the author, a Franciscan, has dedicated to Cosimo II, Grand Duke of Tuscany, contains forty-seven plates relating to the holy churches, sepulchres, and other edifices of Jerusalem. Thirty-five of the original plans were executed by Jacques Callot. The artist of the remainder and the engraver remain anonymous. Plate 43, selected for exhibit, is captioned "A True Description of the Ancient City of Jerusalem." This plate depicts 79 important buildings or locations in Jerusalem and its environs which have a meaning to all students of Christianity. The key at the bottom serves to identify further all of the featured locations. Location number 38 shows Mount Calvary, which is surmounted by three crosses. Just below it is the Sepulchre where Christ was placed after the Crucifixion. A more detailed study of this particular site is shown on plate 21.

80. ROLAND FRÉART, SIEUR DE CHAMBRAY

A Parallel of the Antient Architecture with the Modern.

London: Thomas Roycroft, for John Place, 1664.

This collection, written originally in French by Roland Fréart, Sieur de Chambray, and first published at Paris in 1650, was translated into English by John Evelyn, the seventeenth-century diarist and virtuoso. Textually the book compares the writings of ten important authors who have written upon the five orders (Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, Tuscan, and Composite), namely Palladio and Scamozzi, Serlio and Vignola, Barbaro and Cataneo, Alberti and Viola, Bullant and De Lorme. This edition, illustrated with many plates, was expressly prepared for the benefit of English architects and builders, who were very active in rebuilding London after the Great Fire of 1660.

This edition contains additional material not found in the original French edition, notably an account of architecture and the etymological explanations of many architectural terms as well as Alberti's treatise on statues. That this latter treatise should be included is not surprising in view of Evelyn's interest in sculpture and his well-known study of the subject, *Sculptura; or the History and Art of Chalcography* (1662).

# Lincoln's "Autobiography"

**A**BRAMHAM LINCOLN has attracted more students than any other American, and every record which illuminates his character and career is eagerly sought after by many individuals and institutions. There are a number of notable collections of Lincolniana, and one of the largest and most important is in the Library of Congress. Here are the Andrew Boyd Collection purchased in 1873, the Robert T. Lincoln Collection presented in 1923, and the Herndon-Weik Collection which was purchased in 1941. These and certain outstanding pieces such as the drafts of the Gettysburg Address and the Second Inaugural have made the Library a veritable treasure house for Lincoln studies. The Library is proud to add to these materials the original manuscript "Autobiography" which Lincoln sent to Jesse W. Fell on December 20, 1859. The document was presented on February 12, the 138th anniversary of Lincoln's birth, by the Rev. Robert Dale Richardson, of Medford, Massachusetts, great-grandson of Jesse Fell.

Lincoln's homely and laconic statement about himself, the first of several, is well known, and the final paragraph is often quoted:

If any personal description of me is thought desirable, it may be said, I am, in height, six feet, four inches, nearly; lean in flesh, weighing, on an average, one hundred and eighty pounds; dark complexion, with coarse black hair, and grey eyes—no other marks or brands recollected—

The manuscript is in Lincoln's handwriting and numbers three sheets of foolscap. It is not signed, but two slips clipped from a letter written by Lincoln to Fell bearing the words "Hon. J. W.

Fell" and "Yours very truly, A. Lincoln" have been mounted on the final leaf, presumably for purposes of reproduction. At the end appears a statement signed by David Davis, Lyman Trumbull, and Charles Sumner dated March 20, 1872, certifying that the document was written by Lincoln.

The "Autobiography" is highly esteemed by students of Lincoln. Carl Sandburg, outstanding among Lincoln biographers, writes that the document has "a certain finality that is priceless, a self-portrait good as a Rembrandt." Professor James G. Randall of the University of Illinois, author of *Lincoln, the President; Springfield to Gettysburg* (1945), says the "Autobiography" is "a document of the first significance," and Paul Angle, Director of the Chicago Historical Society and author of numerous works on the Civil War President places it "very high among Lincoln's writings." J. Monaghan, State Historian of Illinois and compiler of the recent *Lincoln Bibliography*, declares:

It is a splendid example of Lincoln's English composition and also an extremely terse and valuable source of historical information. Scholars argue endlessly about the poverty of Lincoln's early environment. This document is Lincoln's own interpretation of those disputed years.

The "Autobiography" was written in response to the insistence of Jesse W. Fell, who believed Lincoln might become the Republican candidate for the Presidency in 1860 if he were better known. Fell, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1808 and had moved to Illinois in 1832, lived in a boarding house with Lincoln in the winter of 1834-35, and the two became good friends. In the fall of 1858, during the Lincoln-Douglas debates, Fell visited



a number of Eastern States where he was frequently asked for information about Douglas' opponent. After his return to Illinois, Fell told Lincoln about the interest in him in the East and asked him to furnish a statement which could be published in support of his candidacy for the nomination. Lincoln first refused to furnish the information, but in the next year Fell prevailed upon him to prepare the now famous "Autobiography." Lincoln sent his rough draft to Fell with a note dated December 20, 1859, in which he said, characteristically, "There is not much of it, for the reason, I suppose, that there is not much of me——"

Fell knew that the influence of Pennsylvania in the Republican campaign of 1860 would be important and that if Pennsylvania was to be won for Lincoln the State must know more about him. Fell sent Lincoln's manuscript to Joseph L. Lewis of Westchester, Pennsylvania, and requested him to prepare from it a sketch to appear in Pennsylvania newspapers. Lewis found the "Autobiography" scanty and sought additional information from Fell, who, however, had little to add. Lewis' two-column editorial appeared five weeks later in the *Chester County Times* for February 11, 1860. Copies of this sketch, the first life of Lincoln with the exception of a 47-word statement in the *Dictionary of Congress* in 1858, were sent to other Pennsylvania newspapers and reprinted, thereby helping Lincoln's cause in the Keystone State. It has been said that Lincoln considered publication of the sketch "a most important, if not a determining factor," in his election to the Presidency.

The manuscript was kept by Lewis until 1872 when Fell asked that it be returned "to induce corrections in Lamon's *Life of Lincoln*, then in process of publication." On February 19, 1872 Fell sent Colonel Ward H. Lamon a copy of the "Autobiography," which was reproduced in facsimile in his *Life of Abraham Lincoln*,

published by James R. Osgood that year. Fell wrote in the following year that he had placed the manuscript in the hands of Lamon's Boston publisher because he had found "a number of our leading men, at Washington, Springfield, and elsewhere" desired copies. This and a statement by Fell as to how Lincoln had been induced to write the document appear in an undated eight-page brochure entitled *Autobiography of Abraham Lincoln* which was issued by Dr. John Sweeney and Henry C. Fell, Jesse Fell's son, to promote the sale of separate facsimiles. The "Autobiography" has been printed and reproduced in facsimile a number of times since 1872. Many of the facsimiles have a seal on the last sheet which depicts an eagle and bears the motto "E Pluribus Unum," but this is not on the original.

In 1882 Osborn H. Oldroyd of Springfield asked Fell to permit him to reproduce the "Autobiography" and the accompanying letter from Lincoln dated December 20, 1859, in his *Lincoln Memorial*, and to deposit the two manuscripts with him for preservation in his projected Memorial Hall. The *Memorial*, published in 1882, contains a statement by Fell about the writing of the "Autobiography" and reproduces in facsimile the manuscript and Lincoln's letter of December 20, 1859. Fell was not pleased with the manner in which his statements about the "Autobiography" were printed in the *Memorial* and refused to send the manuscript to Oldroyd. In 1886 Fell asked Oldroyd to return the Lincoln letter but this was not done, and in 1902 it was said to be still in Oldroyd's possession. It is now in the hands of Mr. Oliver R. Barrett of Chicago.

After the death of Jesse W. Fell on February 25, 1887, his manuscripts, including the "Autobiography," became the property of his daughters, Alice and Fanny Fell of Normal, Illinois. Fanny Fell moved to Los Gatos, California, where she died on the 24th of September, 1931,

leaving a will which directed her niece, Mrs. Harriet F. Richardson of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, granddaughter of Jesse Fell, and her son, the Rev. Robert D. Richardson of Medford, Massachusetts, to present the "Autobiography" in the name of her parents to some public institution where it would be well cared for and made available "to the people of the United States and especially to students of the

life and times of Abraham Lincoln." The Library of Congress is gratified that Mrs. Richardson and her son, as trustees of the manuscript, have selected this institution as the one best fitted to carry out the terms of the will.

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# The Legislative Documents Microfilm Project

THE over-all aim of the Legislative Documents Microfilm Project is to assemble and arrange systematically in a single collection the official records of the American colonies, territories, and states. Its purpose is to compile a comprehensive documents source book to which students may have ready access and from which they may draw their raw materials as they investigate the manifold subjects relating to the origin and development of American governmental institutions.

The collecting program was initiated by the Library of Congress and the University of North Carolina in the summer of 1941 as the Legislative Journals Microfilm Project and was confined to the copying of official proceedings of legislative assemblies. Work was suspended in 1942 for the duration of the war; by this time, collecting had been completed, except for a few short periods, in the states east of the Mississippi, and in Arkansas, Missouri, and Texas. In July 1946, work was resumed under an expanded program which calls for an extension of the original plan to all of the states and also for the inclusion of additional types of documentary material both in printed and in manuscript form.

The basic structure on which the new program is built consists of three general series of published documents: House and Senate journals, session laws, and collected public documents (both executive and legislative). The plan is to complete in sequence these series, volume by volume, and to perfect each volume within a series for definite periods which will vary

from state to state according to the rarity of the volume. Terminal dates will be extended as the program progresses westward. As to collected documents, issued in a much less regular order than either journals or session laws, the task is one of filling gaps in the series, and searching for separately published departmental reports which were not issued in collected form. In cases where documents cannot be found in print, resort is made to manuscript copies.

In addition to these main classes that form the core of the work, the Project encompasses certain collateral materials, such as the executive journals of the colonial governors and councils, the journals of the governors and judges of the early territories, and the records of the governors and secretaries of the later territories, wherever these remain in unpublished form. Also included are the proceedings of such occasional bodies as the provincial assemblies and councils of war of the Revolutionary period, and of many constituent assemblies. In tracing the origins of the provisional governments in the far West, many of the roots of which were extralegal, a search is made for all types of records that may shed light: official, semi-official, and even private. Thus the broadsides of the pioneer press in the form of official proclamations and reports, and files of early newspapers containing unofficial proceedings of meetings become pertinent. Or the private diary of a participant or observer may be the only record extant of a significant political movement.



The storehouse of documentary microfilms will serve principally three groups of research libraries. The first group, composed of regional documents depositories with comprehensive basic holdings, could complete these holdings by the addition of the entire body of microfilm. The second group, composed of law libraries interested in various branches of legal research, could, by the addition of a special part of the microfilm, secure a compilation of the enacted law of the states. One definite phase of the Project is the copying of the regular editions of session laws (which contain much valuable information not brought forward by periodic compilations), code revisions, and occasional publications in specialized fields of legislation. The third group that should benefit from the Project is the state and local historical libraries that desire to enlarge their holdings relating to the history and development of a particular state or region. This group would be interested in smaller segments of the film.

The plan of the Project is to unearth the complete official American record in the states and to make it available for research purposes in order that scholars may, with a minimum expenditure of time, labor, and travel, extract from it information bearing upon specific subjects. It was to be anticipated that a nationwide pooling of document resources would constitute an extensive volume of information and that many hitherto unrecorded and neglected sources would be revealed. The experience of the six-months period during which the expanded Project has been pursued has fully justified these expectations, and a large and rich addition to the body of documentary resources has been made. It seems in order, therefore, to summarize the content and range of the materials encompassed during that period.

From July through December 1946, some 16,000 miles were covered in 19

states north of the Ohio River and in the far West, resulting in the exposure of 135 rolls of microfilm of 100 feet each. Keeping in mind the three basic series of printed documents of the Project which were regularly copied in each of these states, it appears desirable to survey the complementary and supplementary materials found at various places on the trip; and without making an individual listing of these, to discuss them in terms of classes and to cite particularly rare or unique items.

The work began in the states that were carved out of the Northwest Territory; and a number of important items were found relating to the period when the governing authority was vested in a governor and judges. These consisted of editions of session laws, the Maxwell and Cass Codes, and of unusual significance, the discovery of "Transactions of the Governor and Judges of the Territory of Michigan in Their Legislative Department, 1805-1815" (MS.), and "Laws and Parts of Laws in Force in the Indiana Territory . . . 26 August, 1805" (MS.).

In fact, a large part of the most valuable material microfilmed consists of unpublished manuscripts which may be subdivided into a number of classes. An attempt was made to fill gaps existing in the printed editions of legislative journals in this manner. The collection includes: for New Mexico, the Journal of the Provincial Deputation, 1822-1837, and the Journal of the Departmental Assembly, 1845-1846; for Idaho, Council and House Journals, 1868, 1874; for Utah, the Journals for the critical session of 1858 under the Johnston military regime; Journals for a number of territorial sessions in Wyoming, Montana, Washington, Oregon, Nevada, and Colorado; and the Journals of the rival Houses (that were unable to organize) of the first session under statehood in Montana.

In similar fashion unpublished proceed-

ings were sought for the constituent assemblies for both the provisional and territorial periods. Among those copied were: the Constitutions of the State of Jefferson, 1859; the State of Deseret, 1849; Washington, 1878; California, 1849; and Nevada, 1863, 1864; the Journals of the State of Jefferson, 1859; and the hitherto overlooked records of the conventions in Nevada, 1863; California, 1849; Washington, 1878, 1889; and New Mexico, 1889.

Considerably greater in bulk are the record books of the territorial executives because these were never published currently, and in few cases have they been edited later. With the exception of a few unlocated volumes, this series was completely copied for the entire territorial period in the states covered. Of special interest is the neglected Oregon Executive Record Book, 1849-1859. This type of archival material provided a particularly important contribution to the program because of the printed items often inserted in the journals, and a considerable number of early imprints hitherto unreported were thereby brought to light.

Much of the manuscript material was collateral to the main series but had special complementary value in rounding out the general program. In this class should be noted the Oregon Supreme Court Record, 1844-1849, because of the very important role of the Court as a governing body during the period of the provisional government. Of special value for the same reason in New Mexico are the administration books kept under the Kearny Code providing for land registrations, and the record books of the United States Surveyor General's Office; and for the pre-territorial period in Arizona, the record book of the Recorder of Dona Ana County, 1856-1861, and of Pima County, 1862-1864; in Nevada, the probate records of Carson County, 1856-1861; and the Court Docket Book of Mountain County, Jefferson Territory, 1860-1861. The

manuscript material also includes a considerable addition to the *Oregon Archives*, the Bancroft transcripts, "Documentos para la Historia de Nueva-Mejico," and many of the Spanish archives in Santa Fe, New Mexico, going back to 1682. A unique item in this class is the little journal, "First Records of Carson Valley, Utah Territory, 1851-1852," containing a bill of rights, which is a kind of "Mayflower Compact," an instrument of self-government drafted in the wilderness by a small group of Mormons beyond the reach of constituted authority.

One of the really distinctive fields covered by the Project was the records of organized mining districts prior to the establishment of territorial governments by Congress. Abruptly removed beyond the control of the orderly processes of government with which they were familiar, the miners were faced with the necessity of devising a system of law to meet their peculiar situation. In the style of the New England town meeting they formulated and enacted civil and criminal codes and established courts for their enforcement. These codes have been described as containing an indigenous American contribution to the development of law. The bulk of mining district records was found in Colorado, but some were found in Idaho, Montana, and Nevada. They fall into two groups, mining laws and regulations, and court records. Many of the first group were published and represent some of the earliest imprints of the pioneer press, whereas many others had to be gleaned from the files of local newspapers. Those in the second group are entirely in manuscript form. Two significant examples should be noted: "Gold Hill District Mining Laws, 1859," discovered in Nevada; and "Gregory District Miners' Court Record, 1860," discovered in Colorado. The latter, a fragment, is particularly interesting in that the facts constituting the crime are re-



corded in pencil, indicating a rather primitive court procedure and the absence of professional lawyers.

The second general class of supplementary material microfilmed was composed of newspapers. An effort was made to locate and copy in each state the file of the first newspaper printed there for the pre-territorial period; in later periods, newspaper reports were utilized whenever the record could be found in no other form. Thus much information was discovered relating to the genesis of these governments and also to the various abortive attempts to establish extra-legal governments. The proceedings of the Legislature and the proclamations of the Governor of the Jefferson Territory and the records of the abortive Idaho Territory (Colorado) were found in Colorado in the *Rocky Mountain News* and *The Western Mountaineer*. In Nevada, the proceedings of the Constitutional Convention of July 1859 were found in the *Territorial Enterprise*, and the proceedings of the Legislature set up under the first constitution, in the *Sacramento Daily Union*; whereas the documents of the abortive government of the State of Buena Vista were found in *The Humboldt Register*. The proceedings of local meetings leading up to the California Convention of 1849 and the records of the Legislature of the San Francisco District were copied from *The Californian*, *The Alta California*, and *The California Star*. In Arizona, records of the provisional government, 1859-1860, were copied from *The Weekly Arizonan*; and in New Mexico, proceedings of the first Legislature of 1847, from the *Santa Fe Republican*. In Utah, the records of the resurrected State of Deseret, an anomaly existing in the twilight zone between extra-legal and revolutionary government, and proceedings of the Constitutional Conventions of Montana, 1864, 1884, and of Colorado, 1864, 1865, were found only in newspaper reports.

In the field of newspapers special mention should be made of the finding of *La Verdad. Periódico del Nuevo-Mejico*, Nos. 36, 49, and 55, 1844, and *El Payo de Nuevo-Mejico. Periódico del gobierno del Departamento*, Nos. 6 and 7, 1845.

Finally there was included in the microfilm a sizable body of miscellaneous material that defies classification. It was composed of printed matter issued as separate items representing several lines of development. The largest group of such items consists of messages of governors; reports of the territorial officers, of the adjutant general, auditor, librarian, and superintendent of public instruction; and reports of special administrative bodies for the years when they were not printed in the legislative journals. In a few cases it was necessary to copy the original manuscripts. There are included such special legal issues as the one perfect copy of the Kearny Code and the only known copy of the Mason Code which had been prescribed by the military governors of New Mexico and California; copies of the *Laws for the Better Government of California*, 1848; the *Report of the Commissioners for a Code of Laws for the Territory of Oregon*, 1853; *The Laws of the Town of San Francisco*, 1847, and *Revised Laws of the City of Los Angeles*, 1855; *The Constitution . . . and Proceedings of the Convention of Arizona*, 1865; and the only known copy of the *Constitution and Ordinances of the State of Colorado*, 1864.

Another group includes the issues of the Spanish press in California and New Mexico prior to the American occupation. Of note are such items from the Zamorano press at Monterey as the Vallejo imprints, 1831-1839, *Manifiesto a la República Mexicana*, 1835, and *Reglamento provisional para el gobierno interior . . .*, 1834; and a number of imprints of the Martinez press in Taos, New Mexico. Also included is the large collection of Orders and Decrees of New Mexico dating from 1715 to 1816, in Spanish. An effort was made to copy



the Spanish editions of documents throughout the period covered by the program in New Mexico, where they were regularly printed, and in Arizona, California, and Colorado, where they were occasionally printed; the German editions which appeared in Colorado were also included. Suffice it to note here the finding in Arizona of the only known copy of *Compendio de las leyes de Arizona*, 1865.

In conclusion, broadside issues made up a valuable addition to the entire collection. The only known public documents of the provisional governments of Arizona and the San Francisco District are found in this form. Some mining laws were issued as broadsides. The microfilms include also a large number of broadside proclamations of the military commanders for California, New Mexico, and

Texas, both under the Spanish and American regimes.

From the Legislative Documents Microfilm Project there should emerge a great national collection of official resources gathered from all parts of the country. There is scarcely an important collection, public or private, that has not already, or that may not eventually contribute from its holdings to the attainment of this goal. The contributors will find, moreover, that the program is reciprocal, for out of the general pool of master negative films positive prints may be drawn to fill gaps and to complete individual collections.

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Microfilm Project*

# Gershwin's *Rhapsody in Blue*

ON July 1, 1946, the Library of Congress was privileged to extend a welcome to the distinguished composer and conductor, Ferde Grofé. His appearance here would have been notable on any occasion, but it was remarkably so on this one, for he brought with him as a gift to the Library his original manuscript of George Gershwin's famous *A Rhapsody in Blue*, an epoch-marking work in the annals of American music.

The first public performance of the celebrated *Rhapsody* occurred at Aeolian Hall, New York, on February 12, 1924. Gershwin played the solo piano part with Paul Whiteman's orchestra (Mr. Whiteman conducting) supplying the accompaniment as it had been scored by Mr. Grofé. The printed program of the concert bore the legend "An experiment in modern music," and it was aptly named. Although the occasion was not the first time that jazz music had been heard in the sacred precincts of polite concert halls, it was quite unprecedented with regard to scope, careful planning, and seriousness of purpose. The success of the venture was sensational; its effect was permanent. And much of the influence of jazz music on "art" music dates back to that concert of twenty-three years ago.

The brightest feature of the program was undoubtedly Gershwin's *Rhapsody*. The composer was far from unknown before the event, but musician and layman alike were uncertain of what he could do with jazz idioms in one of the larger forms of composition. A remarkable pianist himself, Gershwin was asked by Whiteman to attempt the medium of the piano concerto. He was then only twenty-six years

old and less familiar with orchestral and jazz-band scoring than he subsequently became. Consequently Mr. Grofé, who had been with Paul Whiteman's organization since 1920, accepted the task of orchestrating the accompaniment for the much-anticipated performance. The success of Mr. Grofé's work was likewise overwhelming, and the original features of the *Rhapsody's* instrumentation are practically as famous (and as influential) as the music written by Gershwin.

The autograph score received by the Library of Congress is the one made by Mr. Grofé in the course of orchestrating the *Rhapsody*. Except for the extended solo piano passages and the cadenzas, which were written down by a copyist, it is all in Mr. Grofé's hand and constitutes one of the most important manuscripts in our collection of musical holographs. It consists of thirty-one leaves, the last two blank, measuring 13½ by 10½ inches. The changes from one instrument to another, the special technics of jazz playing, the devices for percussion effects, the solo treatment of woods and brasses are all clearly indicated, and the genius of the orchestrator shines forth from every page. Mr. Grofé has since become, in his own right, one of America's most eminent composers. His imagination and originality in instrumental combinations are universally acknowledged. His creative career has long been established. Yet his early association with Gershwin's *A Rhapsody in Blue* is of first importance, too, and the manuscript he has presented to the Library is a document of lasting significance.

When Mr. Grofé made the presentation, he was asked if he would furnish a written

account of his share in the production of the *Rhapsody*. He modestly disclaimed any ability to compose a literary statement, but offered to narrate orally the sequence of events, and gladly consented to the request that he record his remarks in our Recording Laboratory. Seated in front of the microphone he told a fascinating story of the work's origin and its rapid, almost desperate, approach to completion. The record is available for consultation, but is too long for transcription here.

\* \* \*

The score had been commissioned by Paul Whiteman himself, and after Gershwin learned of the charge (actually by reading an announcement in the newspapers) there was little time to write the music and prepare it for performance. Gershwin and Mr. Grofé worked together furiously in order to meet the deadline, the former making a series of piano sketches, the latter converting them into the celebrated orchestration. Their relationship, however, was much closer than these words imply, for Mr. Grofé was frequently consulted about the thematic material and proffered important suggestions that were adopted. The well-known slow melody in E major, for instance, is a case in point. While it is a product of Gershwin's pen, the composer used it in the *Rhapsody* only at Mr. Grofé's insistence. The arranger thought it far more effective than the section Gershwin had originally written.

For some ten days the two artists labored diligently, the performance date staring them in the face and a realization of

opening new frontiers ever in their consciousness. Even though much of their work partook of collaboration, Mr. Grofé says: ". . . It was a wonderful composition . . . I had never heard any composition like it, and I felt that George was making history. . . . the *Rhapsody* really belongs to George though the orchestral effects are mine. It was born a masterpiece and I like to think of it as the beginning of an American school of music."

If the unique triumph of the work was a landmark in the fabulous Gershwin career, it was no less so for Mr. Grofé. The inimitable adroitness of the instrumentation and the consequent persuasions of Mr. Whiteman led Mr. Grofé to become a composer in his own right. His achievements in this field are too well known to need further comment here, but as a younger man he little suspected what his fate was to be. As he remarks on the record: ". . . if anyone had ever told me, when I was a viola player in a symphony orchestra back in 1920, that I was eventually going to become a composer, I should have laughed." Millions of people have since rejoiced that the composer of the *Grand Canyon Suite* assumed, albeit accidentally, a creative rôle.

Expressing his gratitude to the officers of the Library of Congress, who were equally grateful to him, Mr. Grofé promised to return at another time and to present additional manuscripts for the collections. With or without them he will be a welcome visitor whenever he next appears.

EDWARD N. WATERS  
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Handwritten musical score for "Dance of the Hours" by Ottorino Respighi. The score is written on multiple staves, including parts for Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, Bassoon, Violin, Viola, Cello, Double Bass, and Piano. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *pp* (pianissimo) and *mf* (mezzo-forte). The title "Dance of the Hours" is written in cursive at the top right. The score is a page from a manuscript, showing the first page of the music.

Handwritten musical score for a symphony orchestra, page 19. The score is written on ten staves, each labeled with an instrument or section. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The score is written in a cursive, handwritten style.

The staves are labeled as follows:

- Clarinet
- Bb Saxophone
- Horn
- Trombone
- Trumpet
- Baritone
- Drum
- Violin
- Viola
- Cello
- Double Bass

The score includes various musical notations, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The notation is written in a cursive, handwritten style. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The staves are numbered 1 through 10. The score is written in a cursive, handwritten style. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The score is written in a cursive, handwritten style.

# Annual Reports on Acquisitions





# Americana

THE origin of the idea of the national library as a vast repository of Americana may be traced back to January 23, 1783. On that day, in the Congress of the Confederation, a committee consisting of James Madison, Thomas Mifflin, and Hugh Williamson reported a list of books proper for the use of Congress. The original motion had been made, about November 21, 1782, by Colonel Theodorick Bland of Virginia, and the list, as might be expected, was in the hand of the learned Madison, the most scholarly of statesmen. The list is a long one, occupying more than nine pages in the Library of Congress edition of the *Journals* (Vol. XXIV, pp. 83-92), and the largest single section in it is headed simply "America." It fills three pages of the nine, and runs to 103 titles, although such an entry as "All the political tracts which have been or may be published & may be judged of sufficient importance" is to be regarded as an acquisitions policy rather than as a title. It comprises voyages, travels, works on the Indians, colonial histories, books of description, and a considerable number of works—most of the last page—on the West Indies and Spanish America.

Mr. Madison, in training for the Federal Convention four years ahead, made notes of the debates in this Congress. "It was further observed," he tells us, not probably reporting his own remarks, "that no time ought to be lost in collecting every book and tract which related to American antiquities and the affairs of the United States, since many of the most valuable of these were every day becoming extinct, and they were necessary not only as materials for a History of the United

States, but might be rendered still more so by future pretensions against their rights from Spain or other powers which had shared in the discoveries and possessions of the New World." But alas for the pathetically impecunious Congress of the Confederation!—a considerable majority decided that "even a few hundred pounds" could not be spared at the time. The American Congress would acquire no books of its own until after its move to the wilds of Washington, and no important body of Americana until after the British had destroyed its first collection, and Thomas Jefferson had offered his own library to replace it. Of Mr. Jefferson's American books, it is pleasant to record, some ninety percent have survived the disastrous fire of 1851, and combine with the library of Peter Force, which Librarian Ainsworth R. Spofford persuaded the Congress to purchase in 1867, to form the very basis of our American collections.

The work of collecting a great national library of Americana, which James Madison envisaged one hundred and sixty-four years ago, has been carried on during the past year, not only by the Fellow in American History, but also by the Director of the Reference Department, the Chief of the Rare Books Division, the Chief of the General Reference and Bibliography Division (within whose province are local history and genealogy), and by Mr. Vincent L. Eaton of the General Reference and Bibliography Division, who filled the writer's place as recommending officer during a considerable part of 1946. The result has been substantial, and can be only very partially surveyed in the present report.

The earliest imprint to be noticed is the

original edition of William Penn's last important work. It is perpetually surprising how one who led so active a life could find time for the amount of writing that Penn did. Already immersed in the affairs of his new province, he was able to have published, at London in 1696, his *Primitive Christianity Revived in the Faith and Practice of the People Called Quakers*. It is a charming little 24mo, pages 5½ by 3¼ inches, still in its original polished leather binding. This pocket outline of Quakerism, written, according to the Epistle to the Reader, that "all People may be informed . . . what true Religion is, and the way to it, in this Age of High Pretences, and as deep Irreligion," consists of eleven chapters divided into sections, proceeding from I.1, "Their Fundamental Principle"—"That God, through Christ, hath placed a Principle in every Man, to inform him of his Duty and to enable him to do it"—to XI.9.iv, providing for "Select Meetings of Care and Business," monthly, quarterly, and yearly.

We noted last year the addition of two titles by or concerning the Reverend Benjamin Colman of the Brattle Street Church in Boston. We have since received the first edition of one of his larger works, *Practical Discourses upon the Parable of the Ten Virgins. Being a Serious Call and Admonition to Watchfulness and Diligence in Preparing for Death and Judgment*. Published at the request of "those to whom Divine Providence hath set me in a Pastoral relation," it was printed at London in 1707. "God forbid," exclaimed Mr. Colman, "That they whom these *Discourses* found among the *Foolish Virgins* should still be left so!" A second edition, printed at Boston in the year of Colman's death, 1747, has long been in the Library. Our earliest American imprints are likewise of religious interest: Thomas Beaven's *An Essay concerning the Restoration of Primitive Christianity, in a Conduct Truly Pious and Religious*, a third edition with

additions reprinted, presumably from a British original, at Newport in 1736 by James Franklin, Ben's big brother and his master in the craft of printing; Nathaniel Appleton's *Superiour Skill and Wisdom Necessary for Winning Souls, Which Is the Grand Design of the Ministerial Office, Illustrated in a Sermon Preached at the Ordination of the Reverend Mr. John Sparhawk, to the Pastoral Office over a Church of Christ in Salem* (Boston, Kneeland and Green, 1737); and Samuel Mather's *The Faithful Man Abounding with Blessings. A Funeral Discourse upon the Death of the Honourable Thomas Hutchinson, Esq; One of His Majesty's Council for the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay in New-England* (Boston, J. Draper for N. Procter, 1740). Cotton Mather's son and biographer was as pedantic as his father, and not a tithe as interesting, but this very humdrum performance has at least a point of typographical interest. Samuel Mather included among his numerous footnote quotations from Latin authors two brief Greek phrases, of two words each, from Plato and Aristotle. Printer Draper had evidently no Greek font, but he was able to surmount this difficulty by using roman capitals: P for rho, and so forth; with the addition of an italic lower-case w for omega, an M on its side for sigma, what seems to be a mutilated T for gamma, and an improvised pi, the source of which baffles me—with a result legible if barbaric.

Theological in substance, but of considerably greater interest than these, is George Whitefield's *Some Remarks upon a Late Charge against Enthusiasm, Delivered by the Right Reverend Father in God, Richard, Lord Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, to the Reverend the Clergy in the Several Parts of the Diocess* [sic] (Boston, Rogers and Fowle, 1745). The offending Bishop was Richard Smalbroke (1672–1749), an Oxford Doctor of Divinity who had been Bishop since 1723 and in the See of Lichfield since 1731. Smalbroke had instructed his clergy that



“extraordinary operations of the Holy Ghost,” such as “praying and preaching by the Spirit,” pertained only to Apostolical and primitive times, and castigated the doctrine and practice of Evangelicals and Methodists as “vain and *Enthusiastical*,” and themselves as “*modern Enthusiasts*.” Whitefield composed his reply while making his third voyage to America, dating his tract “On Board the Wilmington, Capt. Darling, Sept. 20, 1744,” and had it printed at Boston. The great preacher by-passed the Bishop, who, he suggested, was in any event superannuated, and directed the artillery of his eloquence upon the clergy of Lichfield and Coventry:

Oh my Reverend brethren—My Heart is in Pain for you—Indeed I could weep over you—Surely you are not all of his Lordship’s Mind—And yet the Title-Page of this Charge seems at least to imply that ’twas printed at the Request of the Generality of you—Oh be not angry if I entreat you, if there be any Consolation in Christ or Fellowship of the Spirit, to think of these Things and lay them to Heart—Remember, I beseech you, remember the good Confession you made before many Witnesses, when you professed that you were inwardly moved by the Holy Ghost to take upon you the Administration of the Church—And consider with your selves what a horrid Prevarication it must be in the Sight of God and Man, to subscribe to Articles in the literal and grammatical sense that you do not believe. . . . Think what a dreadful Thing it is to preach an unknown an unfelt Christ, and how awful it will be to have the Blood of Thousands required at your Hands at the great Day?

A final religious item, *A Demonstration of the Reasonableness, Usefulness, and Great Duty of Prayer* (New York, W. Weyman, 1760) is by Dr. Samuel Johnson—not he of Lichfield, London, and the pages of Boswell, but he of Connecticut, Yale, and King’s College, a colonial worthy of the first order and as staunch a pillar of the Church as his English namesake. A person of note had urged Dr. Johnson to refute the argument of an anonymous manuscript “wherein it was undertaken to prove by reason, that prayer, as it implies a petition to God, to supply any

wants of ours, is in effect, an utterly impertinent and insignificant thing, and but a mere ‘useless ceremony’.” The tract was dedicated to General Jeffrey Amherst, who had just completed the conquest of Canada—a feat which Dr. Johnson characterized as a signal reward for his piety and virtue. The *Demonstration* proper is followed by two shorter pieces with separate paginations, *A Letter to a Friend Relating to the Same Subject*, dated January 15, 1758, and *A Short Tract on Mysteries*, written by a very worthy young Gentleman at Oxford; neither of these is included in the reprint of the pamphlet in Johnson’s *Writings*, edited by Herbert and Carol Schneider (New York, Columbia University Press, 1929).

One of the most satisfactory acquisitions of the year was a group of thirty-one broadsides, the majority of which were secured at a single auction. They range in date from 1745—a John Peter Zenger imprint of an “Advertisement” from the Proprietors of East Jersey to delinquent purchasers of lands at Romopock (the present Ramapo, in Rockland County, New York)—to 1865, and include a wide variety of subject matter, presented with that directness and vividness which make the broadside so effective in bringing the past to life. For the last-mentioned year there are three pieces occasioned by the assassination of President Lincoln, which according to one of them, a “Second Edition” of the *Woonsocket Patriot* extra for April 15, was “the latest, saddest drama of the war.”

Of our secular colonial pieces, three are of the year 1754, and all reflect in varying degrees the imperial rivalries which broke out that year into undeclared war. Archibald Kennedy’s *Serious Considerations on the Present State of the Affairs of the Northern Colonies* (New York, Printed; London, Reprinted, 1754) is but one in a series of publications by the Scottish Receiver-General of the Province of New York, in which he urges a confederation among the

British colonies, the creation of a barrier colony of Scotch Highlanders, and the development of a rational and unified Indian policy. Now that we have added the London reprint to the original New York edition of *Serious Considerations* the Library has all five of the issues on which Kennedy's name appears; but of the three anonymous tracts identified by Dr. Lawrence C. Wroth as Kennedy's work—*An Essay on the Government of the Colonies* (New York, 1752); *Serious Advice to the Inhabitants of the Northern-Colonies* (New York, 1755); and *A Speech Said to Have Been Delivered Some Time before the Close of the Last Sessions, by a Member Dissenting from the Church* (n. p., 1755)—we have only the reproductions in the Photostat Americana series of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

Another London imprint of 1754 is *A Memorial of the Case of the German Emigrants Settled in the British Colonies of Pensilvania, and the Back Parts of Maryland, Virginia, &c.*, which has been attributed to Benjamin Franklin, and certainly exhibits that severely simple and methodical exposition which characterizes his work as a publicist, but has not been hitherto accepted by his editors. It is in fact an early work of Americanization, so to speak, and is obviously inspired by the problem of retaining the loyalty and securing the cooperation of the back-country German population in anticipation of trouble with France. It recounts the missionary work of David Thompson, one of the ministers of the English church in Amsterdam, in 1752, and the formation, in the following year, of a society of noblemen and gentlemen in Britain for the collection of funds to be used among the Germans in America. King George II had given a thousand pounds, and the Princess of Wales (mother of George III) a hundred. In addition to its missionary activities, "the society farther intends to send over to *Pensilvania, &c.* a considerable number of

*English* bibles, testaments, and spelling books, with a few other good books, in *German* and *English*; that at the same time they are learning our tongue, they may learn also, what will make it an invaluable advantage to them, their duty to God, love and gratitude to their *british* benefactors, and a due obedience and submission to that happy constitution and government, to which they owe their protection, instruction, and liberties . . . "

A proposal, occasioned by the crisis, to increase the public revenue in Massachusetts gave rise to a small tract printed at Boston by T. Fleet, also in 1754, *A Plea for the Poor and Distressed, against the Bill for Granting an Excise upon Wines and Spirits Distilled, Sold by Retail, or Consumed within This Province*. As a plea, it is verbose, rambling, and comically unconvincing. It is asserted that the proposed excise will bear most heavily upon "the poor exposed suffering People in the Frontiers," who in the woods need a bottle or gallon of rum so as to avoid drinking the water "from Rivulets issuing from unwholsom Ponds or Marshes, often poisoned with Spawns of Toads, Frogs, creeping Things, hateful Insects and Vermine, soaking through Heaths and Box and other poisonous Bogs, Roots and Bushes"; and upon the fishermen, who "must take a little Rum or other Spirits to keep up their Spirits, or they must surfeit or faint in their nasty, tho' necessary Employment." The ingenious author goes so far as to conjure up a pathetic situation in which the wife of a poor man unable to pay his excise "consents or submits to sacrifice her Virtue to the lecherous Humour of a brawny Deputy-Exciseman"! Since the *Plea* has no objection to, and even recommends, an excise upon cider and malt, we may guess that all this gratuitous commiseration had its origin in a distiller's counting room.

Our remaining colonial item is a genuine rarity: a privately printed quarto edition of the *Report of the Lords Commissioners for*



*Trade and Plantations, on the Petition of the Honorable Thomas Walpole and His Associates, for a Grant of Lands on the River Ohio in North America*, dated April 15, 1772, which is followed on pages 17–53 by *Observations on, and Answers to, the Foregoing Report*, and by two appendices, the first being the Proclamation of 1763, and the second a table showing the “State of the King’s Quit-Rents in North-America.” Somewhat later in the same year, 1772, an octavo printing intended for the public was made by the English publisher, John Almon, who has this to say concerning it in his *Anecdotes* (1797): “Dr. Franklin’s answer to the Report of the Board of Trade was Intended to have been published, but, Lord Hillsborough resigning, Dr. Franklin stopped the sale on the morning of the publication, when not more than five copies had been disposed of.” This was long considered to give practical certainty to Franklin’s authorship of the *Observations and Answers*, and Franklin’s editors have included them in his collected writings; but the late Clarence W. Alvord, in his pioneer work, *The Mississippi Valley in British Politics* (Cleveland, 1917) found evidence which convinced him that the actual author was Samuel Wharton, “the real brains” of Walpole’s Grand Ohio Company, and this claim has been accepted by Franklin’s best biographer, Carl Van Doren. In any event, it was certainly Wharton who managed the Company’s case before a committee of the Privy Council, and presented his arguments in a speech which extended over several hours, and which contained copious extracts from the *Observations and Answers*, doubtless from the very imprint which the Library has just acquired. The result was one of the rare occasions when the Privy Council reversed a judgment of the Board of Trade; its President, Lord Hillsborough, finding his favorite policy (“that settlements in that distant part of the country should be

as much discouraged as possible”) abandoned, resigned in high dudgeon; and Dr. Franklin turned off the pressure by stopping the sale of the public edition—a copy of which has long been in the Library of Congress.

Concerning the American Revolution, three remarkably interesting pieces have been obtained. The first is an immediate memorial of one of the most dramatic scenes in history, and one which has inspired the painter’s brush: *A Faithful Abstract of Lord Chatham’s Last Speech in Parliament, on Tuesday, April the 7th, 1778, the Day He Was Struck with the Illness Which Terminated in His Death: Copied from Notes Taken within the Bar* (London, 1778). This handsome quarto pamphlet of 15 pages is dedicated to the Earl of Shelburne, and by mentioning “the very high opinion the Late Lord Chatham entertained of your Lordship’s talents and integrity, and that at a period, when persons of your rank and fortune are usually immersed in scenes of vice and dissipation,” reveals what was expected of an earl at this period. The anonymous editor issued the publication on the eve of the meeting of Parliament to emphasize the fact that, like a famous Prime Minister of our own day, “Lord Chatham totally disapproved of consenting to have any part of the British Empire dismembered.”

William Mason’s *Ode to the Naval Officers of Great Britain. Written, Immediately after the Trial of Admiral Keppel, February the Eleventh, 1779* (London, 1779), the second Revolutionary item, is an eight-page quarto. Mason (1724–97), whose fame is secure as the biographer of Thomas Gray and the correspondent of Horace Walpole, was a much better Whig than poet. The date of his poem is that of the acquittal of Admiral Augustus Keppel, a splendid seaman of Whig affiliations, who was put on trial for his life by his Tory subordinate, Palliser, and the Tory Lords of the Admiralty, and charged with the miscar-



riage of an action in the Channel against a superior French fleet, a miscarriage which actually had been the fault of Palliser. When the verdict was announced, all London broke out in a riot of joyous demonstrations, and testified to its happiness by burning Palliser's house.

The remaining Revolutionary item is an American imprint: *Declaration and Address of His Majesty's Loyal Associated Refugees, Assembled at Newport, Rhode-Island* (New York, Printed by James Rivington, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1779). This rather savage piece of Loyalist invective is ostensibly a declaration of taking up arms: "We . . . DO, in this public and most solemn manner, with one mind and one wish, unite and associate with each other, Heart and Hand, in the firm and unalterable resolution of having recourse to arms, and of attaching ourselves to the royal army . . ." In fact, many Loyalists had enrolled for military service soon after Lexington and Concord. The angry author terms the Continental Congress "that seditious cabal of atrocious usurpers, and incorrigible traitors," and indulges in a prediction which was happily falsified by the events of 1787-89:

. . . Will any man, acquainted with America, suppose, that thirteen colonies, clashing in interest, frequently quarreling about boundaries, and many other matters, differing in customs, religion, and forms of government, with all the local prejudices, jealousies and aversions, incident to neighbouring states, among several of whom the seeds of controversy and war are already planted, and only sleep during the present contest, will remain long in a state of peace and tranquillity among themselves? . . . An appeal would be made to the sword, and all the confusions and distress of war, destruction of property, and desolation of countries, would be the continual misfortune of this once happy country.

With the return of peace further contributions could be made to the greatest geographical work of the eighteenth century: the exploration, mapping, and description of the Pacific Ocean and its

shores. An official French expedition was sent out in two frigates under Jean François de Galaup de la Pérouse, and various private English ventures were made, including several voyages by John Meares, who was sponsored by the British merchants in Bengal. Both explored the northwest coast of North America, where the situation was obscured by Meares who developed a theory that the Juan de Fuca Strait opened into a great inland sea or archipelago, a misconception which had to be cleared up by Vancouver a few years later. La Pérouse eventually came to grief in the South Pacific, where his ships were lost with all hands some time after February 1788, but he had already sent home enough materials to make possible a sizeable publication on his voyage. Meares brought out a substantial work on his voyages in 1790, but the La Pérouse material was held up by the French Revolution and did not appear until 1797. The wide extent to which both works were translated shows the eagerness with which knowledge of the Pacific lands was sought after at the turn of the century. We have added to our other editions a French translation of Meares by J. B. L. J. Billecocq: *Voyages de la Chine à la côte nord-ouest d'Amérique, faits dans les années 1788 et 1789* (Paris, l'an 3<sup>e</sup> de la République, i. e. 1793). The publisher, F. Buisson, had made a heavy investment in this edition, which included an atlas volume of 28 very handsomely engraved plates, and in the disturbed state of things was pardonably concerned for his copyright: "Je place la presente Edition," he wrote, "sous la sauve-garde des Loix et de la probité des Citoyens." The French engraver outdid himself in Plate XV, "Winée, Naturelle d'Owyhee, l'une des Iles Sandwich"; Winée, a sumptuously curved maiden, is to all appearances blonde. *La Perousen's Entdeckungreise in den Jahren 1785, 1786, 1787 und 1788. . . Aus dem Französischen übersetzt und mit Anmer-*

kungen begleitet von J. R. Forster und C. L. Sprengel, acknowledges no publisher but is dated Berlin and Hamburg, 1800, and is alleged to be the second and third volumes of a *Bibliothek der neuesten und interessantesten Reisebeschreibungen*. This edition, while of no presumed rarity or importance, does not appear in Edward Weber Allen's *Jean François Galaup de Lapérouse, a Check List* (San Francisco, 1941), although three earlier German editions are listed, as well, as two others of 1800, one *für die Jugend*. Our edition would seem to be a reprint or variant issue of the one which Mr. Allen lists as having appeared in the *Magazin von merkwürdigen neuen Reisebeschreibungen*, Vols. 16-17 (Berlin, Vossischen Buchhandlung, 1799-1800). Mr. Allen notes 44 separate issues of the La Pérouse voyage between 1797 and 1800, of which he has 29 in his own collection, and credits the Library of Congress with eleven.

Four, or perhaps five, items pertaining to the American Presidents have been acquired, as well as two others concerned with statesmen of the first rank. *The Speech of Thomas Jefferson, Esq., the Newly Elected President of the United States of America; to the Senate, House of Representatives, Public Officers, &c., on the 4th of March, 1801. With a Few Remarks on Its Probable Effects. By an Englishman* (London, 1801) is a British publication of Jefferson's First Inaugural, with a four-page preface of jubilation by one of those English radicals who had been suffering from their country's reaction against the excesses of the French Revolution. "The wished for event," he says, "in which philosophy and the lovers of human kind are interested, has occurred. . . . The language of the new Trans-Atlantic President may confirm the wavering patriot on this side the ocean. It may have a good effect on the great Bonaparte himself. It may make him, whom we have no reason to doubt, honest in intention, still more sincere. The now confirmed Government of America will be, perhaps,

to the framers of constitutions, hence-forward, a normal school, a model for statesmen to work by." If Jefferson's address had any effect on the great Bonaparte, history has not recorded it. The second piece does not name Mr. Jefferson. Simon Backus' *A Dissertation on the Right and Obligation of the Civil Magistrate to Take Care of the Interest of Religion, and Provide for Its Support* (Middletown, Conn., T. and J. B. Dunning, 1804) proves this obligation both from reason and the Sacred Scriptures, and arrives at such corollaries as that civil rulers should be men of religion, that voters should concern themselves with the religious character of candidates for office, and that ministers have an entire right and duty to preach political sermons. To his assertion that "the champions of infidelity at the present day, are no less opposed to the restraints of human laws, than those of religion," the Reverend Mr. Backus appends a footnote:

Not to mention Godwin and the modern French philosophers, the author has been credibly informed that a certain personage of distinguished eminence in America, hath declared, that we never shall enjoy liberty in this country, till religion and government, and the marriage institution, are abolished! Which is the quintessence of the Godwinian system.

*Our Nation's Refuge, the Chamber of Solemn Reflection. A Sermon, Delivered in the Dutch Reformed Church of Middleburgh, July 14, 1850, on the Occasion of the Death of Zachary Taylor, President of the United States* (Schoharie Court House, N. Y., Printed at the Patriot Office, [1850]), by the Reverend Jacob West, is another in that large class of memorial discourses which we discussed last year. Mr. West made some reflections which have been increasingly re-echoed in the century since.

That noble old hero whose remains were but yesterday hung over in inexpressible grief by the citizens of the Capitol of our nation, never knew what hardship was, until he took his seat as President of the United States. He had braved the



malaria of the southern everglades—he had breasted the savage in fierce combat undaunted and unhurt—he had faced the death-bearing shot of iron and lead upon the field of carnage unscathed—but he had never been tortured and vexed and plagued and defamed by hundreds and thousands of the people, whom he came to serve; and upon his own death-bed, he felt that his vexations and mental anxieties and the lacerations which his heart had endured, had done more to destroy him than physical disease.—My Brethren, I do not believe that the man lives, who can pass, under the existing state of political parties, a single Presidential term and not come out a perfect wreck.

The man who took Taylor's place shares the next item with his great-grandfather: *A True Account of the Singular Sufferings of John Fillmore, and Others, on Board a Noted Pirate Ship, with an Account of Their Daring Enterprise, and Happy Escape from the Tyranny of That Desperate Crew, by Capturing Their Vessel . . . To Which Is Added a Brief Biography of Hon. Millard Fillmore, of Buffalo* (Utica, Printed for Russell Potter by D. Bennett's steam press, a wood engraving of which occupies the last page, 1851). The President's ancestor shipped on a fishing vessel at the age of nineteen, and was promptly kidnapped by the noted pirate, Captain Phillips, as "a good, stout, resolute fellow." The Captain turned out to have the unpleasant habit of becoming vexed with members of his crew and instantly running them through with his sword or blowing their brains out with his pistol. Eventually John paired up with one James Cheeseman, a kidnapped ship's carpenter, and they set out to improve the Captain's manners. Fillmore stunned him with a stroke from the head of an axe, while Cheeseman contributed "a blow with his hammer, on the back side of his head, which put an immediate end to his mortal existence." The gory tale is well and simply told, and the *editio princeps*, which appears to be Portland, 1792, was frequently reprinted: Bennington, 1804; Johnstown, N. Y., 1806 and 1809; and Aurora, N. Y., 1837.

With such a forebear, Millard Fillmore naturally became a Presidential possibility, and the old tale was republished at Utica in 1849 with a sketch of the rising Whig politician. The present edition is plainly dated 1851, by which time Fillmore had succeeded Taylor, but the text still refers to him as "the man whom the Whigs have recently elected Vice President of the United States."

The final Presidential item is *President Coolidge's Address on Secondary Education Delivered at Andover, Massachusetts, on May 19, 1928, in Commemoration of the 150th Anniversary of Phillips Academy* (n. p., n. d.). This address had been issued as a seven-page leaflet by the U. S. Government Printing Office with the title, *Address of President Coolidge at the One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of Phillips Academy . . .*, but a considerably more elegant edition of twenty-two leaves bound in boards was privately printed, by permission of both the President and the Academy, and distributed by the firm of Tamblyn and Brown, Publicity Agents, New York. The alteration of the title in the private edition was hardly warranted, since the address was genuinely commemorative and was largely concerned with the Academy and its founder; but the President did dwell upon the fact that the youth's moral character is usually formed before he reaches college, and declared that "in the remarkably successful efforts that have been made to raise funds for education too little attention has been given to our secondary schools."

*A Funeral Oration, Occasioned by the Death of Ephraim Simonds, of Templeton, Massachusetts, a Member of the Senior Class in Dartmouth College; Who Died at Hanover, (N. H.) on the 18th of June, 1801, AEt. 26* (Hanover, Moses Davis, 1801) is by Daniel Webster, also a member of the Senior Class, although he had not yet celebrated his twentieth birthday. It is not the earliest item in the great orator's bibliography,



T H E  
B O O K  
O F  
COMMON PRAYER,  
AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE  
S A C R A M E N T S,  
AND OTHER  
Rites and Ceremonies of the CHURCH,  
ACCORDING TO THE USE OF  
THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH  
IN THE  
*United States of America;*  
TOGETHER WITH THE  
P S A L T E R,  
O R  
P S A L M S O F D A V I D.

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N E W - Y O R K :

By Direction of the General Convention,  
PRINTED BY *HUGH GAINE*, AT THE BIBLE, HANOVER-SQUARE,  
M,DCC,XCV.

# THE ORDER FOR DAILY EVENING PRAYER.

¶ *The MINISTER shall begin the EVENING PRAYER, by reading one or more of the following Sentences of Scripture.*

**T**HE Lord is in his holy temple; let all the earth keep silence before him. *Hab. ii. 20.*

From the rising of the sun even unto the going down of the same, my Name shall be great among the Gentiles; and in every place incense shall be offered unto my Name, and a pure offering: for my Name shall be great among the heathen, saith the Lord of Hosts. *Mal. i. 11.*

Let the words of my mouth, and the meditation of my heart, be alway acceptable in thy sight, O Lord, my strength and my Redeemer. *Psal. xix. 14.*

When the wicked man turneth away from his wickedness that he hath committed, and doeth that which is lawful and right, he shall save his soul alive. *Ezek. xviii. 27.*

I acknowledge my transgressions; and my sin is ever before me. *Psal. li. 3.*

Hide thy face from my sins; and blot out all mine iniquities. *Psal. li. 9.*

The sacrifices of God are a broken spirit; a broken and a contrite heart, O God, thou wilt not despise. *Psal. li. 17.*

Rend your heart and not your garments, and turn unto the Lord your God; for he is gracious and merciful, slow to anger, and of great kindness, and repenteth him of the evil. *Joel ii. 13.*

To the Lord our God belong mercies and forgivenesses, though we have rebelled against him; neither have we obeyed the voice of the Lord our God, to walk in his laws which he set before us. *Dan. ix. 9, 10.*

O Lord, correct me, but with judgment; not in thine anger, lest thou bring me to nothing. *Jer. x. 24. Psal. vi. 1.*

Repent ye; for the kingdom of heaven is at hand. *St. Mat. iii. 2.*

I will arise, and go to my Father, and will say unto him; Father, I have sinned against heaven, and before thee, and am no more worthy to be called thy son. *St. Luke xv. 18, 19.*

Enter not into judgment with thy servant, O Lord; for in thy sight shall no man living be justified. *Psal. cxliii. 2.*

If we say that we have no sin, we deceive ourselves, and the truth is not in us; but if

we confess our sins, God is faithful and just to forgive us our sins, and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness. *1 St. John i. 8, 9.*

¶ *Then the Minister shall say,*


**D**EARLY beloved Brethren, the Scripture moveth us, in sundry places, to acknowledge and confess our manifold sins and wickedness; and that we should not dissemble nor cloak them before the face of Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, but confess them with an humble, lowly, penitent, and obedient heart, to the end that we may obtain forgiveness of the same, by his infinite goodness and mercy. And although we ought, at all times, humbly to acknowledge our sins before God; yet ought we chiefly so to do, when we assemble and meet together, to render thanks for the great benefits that we have received at his hands, to set forth his most worthy praise, to hear his most holy word, and to ask those things which are requisite and necessary, as well for the body as the soul. Wherefore I pray and beseech you, as many as are here present, to accompany me, with a pure heart and humble voice, unto the throne of the heavenly grace, saying—

¶ *A general Confession, to be said by the whole Congregation after the Minister, all kneeling.*

**A**LMIGHTY and most merciful Father, We have erred and strayed from thy ways like lost sheep: We have followed too much the devices and desires of our own hearts: We have offended against thy holy laws: We have left undone those things which we ought to have done; And we have done those things which we ought not to have done: And there is no health in us. But thou, O Lord, have mercy upon us, miserable offenders: Spare thou those, O God, who confess their faults: Restore thou those who are penitent: According to thy promises declared unto mankind, in Christ Jesus our Lord. And grant, O most merciful Father, for his sake, That we may hereafter live a godly, righteous, and sober life, To the glory of thy holy Name. *Amen.*

¶ *The*



since under the pseudonym of Icarus he had contributed essays to Moses Davis' *Dartmouth Gazette* in his junior year; nor is it even his earliest separate imprint, since his Fourth of July oration of the previous year had been published in pamphlet form by request of the subscribers. His biographer, Dr. Claude M. Fuess, somewhat harshly judges that "the world would have lost nothing if the eulogy had been forgotten and its words had died upon the air"—overlooking the fact that, however turgid Webster's rhetoric might have been at this time, the world would not wish to lose this record of his emotions as a member of the Dartmouth Class of 1801. Webster himself, however, wished that it had: in 1820, learning that a classmate possessed a copy, he wrote, "It flashed through my mind that it must have been the last copy in the world, and that if he had it in his pocket it would be worth while to kill him, to destroy it from the face of the earth." Notwithstanding its author's regret, the oration was reprinted after Webster's death, in 1855; and to the copy of this reprint which has long been on its shelves, the Library has added the rustic original, in which the printer at one point quaintly embellished Webster's eloquence: "The future child of *Dartmouth*, as he treads o'er the mansions of the dead, with his hand on his bosom shall point,  "THERE LIES SIMONDS!" "

There were probably few pulpits in the United States in which a moral was not drawn from the Burr-Hamilton duel, and many found their way into print. Even in the recently-settled village of Scipio, New York, the Reverend Hezekiah North Woodruff preached, and had printed at Albany, *The Danger of Ambition Considered, in a Sermon . . . Occasioned by the Death of General Alexander Hamilton, Who Fell in a Duel with Aaron Burr, Vice-President of the United States of America: On the 11th July, 1804* (Albany, Charles R. & George Webster, 1804). Mr. Woodruff directly ad-

dressed the victor—"O thou agent of our sorrows! who by the people's voice wast raised so near the highest honors thy nation could bestow, couldst thou not forgive?"—but the most interesting point in his discourse is a theory on the outcome of duels, which certainly merits a statistical examination:

Trace the history of the single combat, and you will generally find the challenger successful.—You will say this is an evidence of his innocence. I tell you No: It is an evidence that his heart is steeled with murderous intentions—With a pre-meditated plan, and with a fixed design he becomes cool and deliberate. With a heart grown hard in murderous designs, with steady hand he dexterously aims the fatal blow.

Most of the pieces of Americana here reported upon, and especially the American imprints, are, to say the least, unimpressive specimens of typography. It is therefore doubly pleasant to be able to record the acquisition of *The Book of Common Prayer, and Administration of the Sacraments, and Other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church, According to the Use of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America* (New York: By Direction of the General Convention, Printed by Hugh Gaine, at the Bible, Hanover-Square, 1795). With pages measuring 17 by 10 inches, this first American folio edition of the Episcopal service book is an exceptionally handsome piece of book designing with well-contrasted types, wide margins, and harmonious spacing. (*See illustration.*) Our copy has the original leather binding in fine condition and is otherwise perfect.

A scientific publication of great interest is Henry Muhlenberg's *Catalogus plantarum Americae Septentrionalis, huc usque cognitarum indigenarum et cicurum; or, A Catalogue of the Hitherto Known Native and Naturalized Plants of North America, Arranged According to the Sexual System of Linnaeus*. 2 ed., corrected and enlarged (Philadelphia: Published by Solomon W. Conrad, no. 87, Market-street. T. H. Palmer, printer, 1818). Henry Muhlen-



berg, the youngest of the three famous sons of the Lutheran patriarch, took to botanizing in 1778 when driven from his pulpit by the British occupation of Philadelphia, and arrived at a high degree of scientific competence solely through his own efforts. In 1813 Muhlenberg brought out the first edition of this *Catalogus* at his own town of Lancaster where he occupied the Lutheran pulpit; this second edition, published three years after his death, seems to be even rarer than the first. In a note to the first edition the author explained that his manuscript had been finished in 1809, but not printed until 1812–13, which would “explain why several Plants now well known are wanting in the first Classes.” In this second edition, evidently prepared by Muhlenberg before his death, the number of genera listed is increased from 863 to 877, an English index added, and the names of “American friends and correspondents” who had contributed information increased from 28 to 33. Solomon W. Conrad, Philadelphia bookseller and stationer, is a rare instance of early specialization in scientific publications; his advertisement in this edition lists 38 titles as a selection from his scientific stock and includes works on botany, agriculture, mineralogy, chemistry, and optics. The year before, 1817, he had published one of the works left in manuscript by Henry Muhlenberg, *Descriptio uberior graminum et plantarum calamariarum Americae Septentrionalis indigenarum et cicurum*, and in the present work he announced that he expected to publish in the course of the year *Descriptio uberior plantarum Lancastriensium*, by Henry Muhlenberg. I have found no evidence that such a work ever appeared, but we are indebted to Conrad for as much as he did to rescue Muhlenberg’s solid but little-appreciated botanical studies from oblivion.

Among our recent additions are a considerable number of titles illustrating the reception of American literature in Europe.

James Fenimore Cooper’s *The Pioneers . . . Revised, Corrected, and Illustrated with a New Introduction, Notes, etc., by the Author* (Paris, Baudry’s European Library, 1835) was the last of three Paris editions in English which appeared between 1825 and 1835; during this same period there were published at the same capital four editions of two different French translations. Washington Allston’s *Monaldi, a Tale* (London, Edward Moxon, 1842) is dated a year after the Boston first edition; our copy is a presentation from the author to John Wheeler (1798–1862), who had been President of the University of Vermont from 1833–40. Harriet Beecher Stowe’s *Dred, a Tale of the Great Dismal Swamp* (London, S. Low, Son and Co., 1856) was issued the same year as the Boston first. Walter Savage Landor’s *Letter from W. S. Landor to R. W. Emerson* (Bath, 1856), which even half a century ago was considered “one of the rarest of Emersoniana,” is Landor’s reaction to a report of his conversation in *English Traits* published earlier the same year. A fascinating piece of transatlantic literary dialectic, it cries out for commentary, which anyone interested can find in the reprint published by the Rowfant Club of Cleveland in 1895, under the editorship of Samuel A. Jones. A volume of 378 pages published at Paris by Calmann Lévy in 1879 contains *Trois romans, adaptés à la langue française par un procédé de réduction*: *La Reine de Saba*, by Th. Bailey Aldrich, and *Le Maître d’école du Flat-Creek* and *Le Prédicateur ambulant*, both by Edward Eggleston; we suppose that no one will have any difficulty in recognizing *The Hoosier School-Master* and *The Circuit Rider*, titles not readily gallicized. A brief but interesting introduction offers Eggleston’s works as answers to Ampère’s complaint that our literature was neither American nor democratic.

In a report of this kind, the writer has the hard choice of seeking inclusiveness or attempting to bring out the significance

and interest from one viewpoint or another of the individual items named. Having chosen the latter, as the only method calculated to deal with so miscellaneous a body of material, he has had necessarily to omit much of value. Did space permit, he could readily have included substantial sections on the Navy and the Merchant Marine, Canadian-American relations, railroad literature, the West, promotion literature (of which at least 16 titles were recently received; originally most if not

all were given away, but now they are *ana* fetching substantial prices), the Mormons, the annexation of Hawaii, and recent imprints of unusual character. It will, however, probably be agreed that it has been a rich year for Americana of all kinds, and that Mr. James Madison would be content with the progress made in carrying out his program of 1783.

DONALD H. MUGRIDGE  
*Fellow in American History*

# Manuscripts

THE following report concerns for the most part materials added to the holdings of the Division of Manuscripts between February 1, 1946 and February 1, 1947. Other manuscript acquisitions, notably those in the fields of law, maps, music, and Orientalia are described elsewhere in the *Quarterly Journal*.

Newly acquired "collections" vary in size all the way from a few items to the estimated 70,000 pieces which comprise the papers of William Allen White, received in August 1946. For several years it has been observed that the bulk of the receipts has been represented by a few very large collections. This was true for the fiscal year 1946 when the total number of pieces acquired was estimated to be 191,397, in 377 collections. Of these, 179,600 items were found in 15 "large" collections, *i. e.*, collections of 1,000 pieces or more. The remaining 362 collections, those of less than 1,000 pieces, made up 11,797 items. An equally clear demonstration of the bulk of the "large" collections appears in the record for the first six months of the fiscal year 1947. Out of a total of 440,998 pieces, 438,390 were in 12 "large" collections. The remainder, 2,608, were in 138 "small" collections of less than 1,000 pieces.

It is scarcely necessary to point out, in the case of manuscripts of historical or biographical interest, that the value of a collection cannot be measured in terms of size, though size may, as in the case of the William Allen White papers, furnish some indication of the completeness with which a man's written record has been kept. But the increasing bulk of recent collections is a factor which cannot be ignored

by those whose duty it is to preserve for future students the raw materials of their research. Related problems of space, arrangement, and availability loom ever larger with our increasing tendency, as a people, to record all aspects of our lives upon paper. However, these problems, difficult as they are, do not in any sense discourage the guardian of manuscript records. They stimulate him, rather, to new effort; for, inherent in the recognition of these problems, is the realization of the far greater difficulties which accompany the retention of such materials in private hands.

The Library of Congress is, then, increasingly conscious of the desirability of acquiring personal and private papers of research value, and of making them available under proper conditions. By the same token the Library is deeply appreciative of the growing public awareness of these circumstances, as shown by the many gifts of papers which are received each year.

In last year's report (*Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions*, May 1946, p. 37) it was noted that no reproductions of material in European archives relating to American history had been acquired since the outbreak of hostilities, but that plans for the resumption of work in England and France were under consideration. These plans have now reached the point where resumption of work in England has been authorized, but no photocopies have as yet been received. At least for the time being, it has been decided further to expend the income of the Wilbur Fund for microfilming, rather than for making photostats. Also, as to both Great Britain and France, it has been resolved to



resume photocopying in the field of foreign relations and to continue, to as late a date as will be permitted, the copying of the diplomatic correspondence between the respective Foreign Offices and their ministers in the United States. The lists of these materials have long since been prepared and await merely the conclusion of the necessary arrangements. Similarly, a beginning has been made in the preparation of lists of material to be microfilmed in the Spanish Archives.

As in former years, manuscript materials have been acquired by gift, by exchange, by reproduction, and by purchase. They are discussed below according to the groupings customarily used in these reports.

## 1. United States: Papers of the Presidents

The papers of our first President have been increased through the addition of a number of interesting pieces, a few of which may be mentioned here. By gift from Mr. and Mrs. Leopold L. Meyer the Library has received an autograph plat of a survey for Isaac Dawson of one hundred and sixteen acres of land "lying on Cacapehon [Cacapon River, Hampshire County, West Virginia] about a Mile from the Mouth thereof" made by George Washington on April 26, 1751; and Mr. Stanley Neyhart has kindly permitted the making of photostatic copies of two autograph Washington letters. The first of these, dated December 6, 1771 to his brother Samuel on the renting of several tracts of land, has not been available in the Washington papers in any form whatsoever; the second, dated November 22, 1787 and addressed to Thomas Johnson, has hitherto been available only in the form of a hurriedly written letter-book copy. The James Robertson Company, Ltd., of Montreal, has presented, through Mr. C. F. Rathbone, a photostatic copy of a letter from George

Washington to Burwell Bassett, May 23, 1785; this letter has also been hitherto available only in the form of a letter-book copy which varies considerably from the text as sent. And from Miss Ella Mac-kubin has come an undated plat showing a division of the "Kenhawa" [Kanawha] and Ohio land among the heirs of George Washington.

Mr. Thomas T. Waterman has generously permitted the reproduction of a copy, in the handwriting of and attested by Thomas Jefferson, of "Major John Thornton's platt, Byrd" as surveyed by Francis Eppes by order of the Governor and Council of Virginia, November 1, 1718; and there have been received, on an exchange basis from the University of Virginia, photostatic copies of lists of Thomas Jefferson's land holdings and slaves, as well as an index to his account book, 1776 to 1778. The original account book is in the Massachusetts Historical Society's collection; the originals of the lists and index are privately owned.

Through the kindness of the Honorable Clyde Potts, the Library has acquired a photostatic copy of a letter from James Monroe to Dr. John Bullus, dated at Washington May 9, 1811, concerning his "unsought" appointment as Secretary of State. ". . . I will not fail," he wrote, "to renew my best efforts to promote the interest of my country, & above all to secure our republican system."

Mr. Charles C. Hart has permitted the reproduction of eight letters and two documents of Andrew Jackson, 1829 to 1845, relating to both public and private affairs, four of the letters being addressed to Major Andrew Jackson Donelson, Jackson's nephew and ward as well as his confidential adviser and private secretary throughout both his administrations. The documents consist of Jackson's notes for an annual message to Congress, possibly the third; and his draft of a speech, published in J. S. Bassett's *Correspondence of Andrew*

*Jackson*, under date of [December 23, 1828], a date chosen by Bassett because the speech "seems to have been intended for use in addressing any Committee of Congress that might come to Nashville to notify Jackson of his election." Also, by permission of Mr. Nathan N. Wallack, photostatic copies have been made of a letter from Andrew Jackson to Robert M. Burton, May 14, 1835, urging Burton to take an active part in the political campaign in Tennessee; and of a letter of July 12, 1837 from William Henry Harrison to Silas M. Stilwell, then on the New York Board of Aldermen, in which Harrison comments on the possible naming of Webster or Clay as a Presidential candidate.

The papers of Zachary Taylor have been increased by the addition of a letter from Taylor to "Wm M. Murphy, N. Harris, A. F. Hopkins & others" of Montgomery, Alabama, January 23, 1848, acknowledging copy of the preamble and resolution recently adopted by a public meeting in Montgomery. Taylor expresses appreciation of the honor conferred upon him by nominating him for the Presidency, and adds that he will "offer no active opposition to the use of my name . . . as long as they continue to use it thus independent of party distinctions."

The Library's collection of papers relating to Abraham Lincoln, always of keen interest to the public and more so than ever at the present time, has been augmented by the acquisition of several pieces: copies of six legal documents of or relating to Lincoln, October 5, 1838 to March 24, [1846], have been reproduced by permission of Mr. King V. Hostick; Mr. A. P. Johnston has presented an affidavit of Edward T. Sinson, August 22, 1856, signed by Abraham Lincoln "for Dept."; a photostatic copy has been made, through the kindness of the Honorable George Dondero, of a letter from Mary Lincoln to Caleb B. Smith, October 26, 1861; and, by

the further generosity of Mr. Charles C. Hart, the Library has received a photostat of an interesting letter marked "Private" from Lincoln to Major General Stephen A. Hurlbut, November 14, 1864, deploring the "bitter Military opposition" to the new state government of Louisiana. The last ten lines are in Lincoln's hand.

A letter has been added from Ulysses S. Grant to Jacob D. Cox, Secretary of the Interior, written October 26, 1870, while the Federal Government's Indian policy was undergoing drastic change. ". . . As a policy has been laid down for the management of Indian affairs' . . ." Grant wrote, "I wish you would let Parker prepare a statement of the policy to give to the 'Associated Press' for publication. . . ." Acquired also is a letter from Benjamin Harrison to his son, August 8, 1887, giving advice in dealing with a precarious investment. "You may lose everything you have in the way of property but if no man can say you have done a tricky or dishonorable thing, you have still a chance to recover."

By courtesy of Hermann Hagedorn of the Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Association have come microfilm copies of eight letters from Theodore Roosevelt, January 6, 1917 to November 15, 1918, six of them addressed to Mr. Hagedorn, and all concerned largely with matters relating to the preparation and publication of Mr. Hagedorn's book on Roosevelt. The letters clearly reveal Roosevelt's affection for and confidence in his biographer.

A welcome addition to the Woodrow Wilson Collection has come to the Library through the continued generosity of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson. This new group of papers, filling thirty boxes, covers the period *ca.* 1872 to 1927, but relates mainly to the years 1889 to 1912. The papers are to be administered by the Library under the same restrictions which govern the administration of Mrs. Wilson's former gifts. From the Woodrow Wilson Foundation have come, with the approval of Mrs.



Harry Fielding Reid of Baltimore, photostatic copies of thirty-nine letters and notes from Woodrow Wilson to Mrs. Reid, a long-time friend of the Wilson family, ca. 1897 to July 1923. Written mainly on Mr. Wilson's own typewriter or in his autograph, the letters are of real biographical value. The originals are in the possession of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation.

And finally, there have been reproduced for the Library, by permission of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, photostatic copies of Franklin D. Roosevelt's rough draft, part typescript, part handwritten, of several of the early paragraphs of his inaugural address as President of the United States, March 4, 1933; and an undated questionnaire from the Class of 1904, Harvard, answered in Roosevelt's own hand. To the question "What have you written, edited, compiled, translated, or composed?" the President replied tersely, "Altogether too much."

## 2. United States: Statesmen

By permission of Mrs. Blakiston Wilkins, a microfilm copy has been acquired of approximately one hundred papers of Benjamin Tallmadge and the Tallmadge family, 1773 to 1917. Almost a third of the collection consists of letters to and from George Washington, and other papers relating to Tallmadge's secret service activities in the Revolutionary War; another interesting group shows the reaction to his comments in the House of Representatives on the pension claim of the captors of Major André.

The Library has received, by gift of the Carnegie Institution through Dr. Edmund C. Burnett, a considerable collection of papers deriving from Dr. Burnett's edition of *Letters of Members of the Continental Congress*. With the approval of Mr. Charles C. Hart, a photostatic copy has been made of a letter from Robert Morris to Jonathan

Hudson, Baltimore merchant, November 30, 1779, in which Morris predicts an appreciation in value of Continental currency!

Among other early items recently acquired are: three autograph letters from Charles Pinckney, addressed to Job Sumner, December 18, 1786, to William Jarvis, June 16, 1803, and to Joseph Delaplaine, March 8, 1820; two letters from Attorney General Charles Lee, the first addressed to George Washington on May 8, 1796, the second addressed the following day to the Secretary of War, giving his opinion on the text of the proposed letter to Lord Dorchester relating to the transfer of western posts to the United States; a series of thirty-eight letters, February 5, 1788 to July 31, 1832, from John Randolph of Roanoke, most of the early letters, written during his college days, being addressed to his stepfather, St. George Tucker; a letter from John Henry, United States Senator from Maryland, to James McHenry, Secretary of War, April 3, 1797, asking for information on the immediate object of the call for a special meeting of Congress; and some fifty pieces of correspondence, miscellaneous papers, pictures, and printed matter, 1801 to 1905, relating chiefly to John Brown. Autograph letters of Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, and Robert Todd Lincoln on various subjects are included in this latter group, as well as one letter and ten uncertified typescript copies of letters, July 23, 1846 to February 14, 1852, from John Brown to Simon Perkins, Jr., Brown's partner in his tannery. Included also are a number of letters addressed to Governor Henry A. Wise of Virginia, relating to Brown's case.

The papers of William Medill, Governor of Ohio, recently acquired, comprise some three thousand pieces, chiefly letters received, covering the years 1828 to 1864. Much of the material concerns local matters and patronage or purely administrative routine, but there is also correspond-



ence from nationally-known political figures and newspaper men. In addition to a series of letters from James J. Faran who, with Washington McLean, edited and published the *Cincinnati Enquirer*, letters are included from William Allen, Samuel Medary, Allen G. Thurman, Augustus C. Dodge, Richard M. Johnson, Clement L. Vallandigham, Luther Day, and John Y. Mason of Virginia.

The Library has acquired a collection of seventy-three items from the papers of Waddy Thompson, Congressman from South Carolina and Minister to Mexico, consisting largely of letters to Thompson, and legal papers, covering the years *ca.* 1832 to 1857. Included are a series from William C. Preston, largely of personal interest; a series from G. A. and J. C. Gardiner in regard to the Gardiner claims; and scattered letters from Pierce M. Butler, Andrew P. Butler, Hugh S. Legaré, Daniel Webster, and others.

Colonel James S. Easby-Smith has presented a small family collection which includes fourteen papers of his grandfather, Captain William Easby, and correspondence from President Fillmore, William Gilmore Simms, and others, 1837 to 1880.

A letter from Charles Francis Adams to E. A. Stansbury, Minthorne Tompkins, and others, September 24, 1853, sends words of encouragement to a meeting of "the Free democracy in the City of New York," and comments bitterly on the fugitive slave law. ". . . The right and wrong of human servitude is now stirring the depths of the American soul more than it ever did before. . . ." Adams writes. And again, ". . . if the partisans of lethargy in this matter had desired to do all they could to keep the public mind everlastingly awake, they could scarcely have hit upon a better expedient than the fugitive slave law. . . ."

Miss Sophonisba P. Breckinridge has presented a number of welcome additions

to the papers of the Breckinridge family, including letters and other papers, 1853 to 1903, and 1943; two diaries of Curry Desha Breckinridge, 1903 to 1905; and minutes and other data relating to the Civic League of Lexington, Kentucky, 1905 to 1946.

Through Mr. Sherman Ewing, executor of the estate of Thomas Ewing III, has come, as a supplement to the Ewing family papers already in the Library, a large and valuable collection of manuscripts and printed matter, the accumulation of several generations. Relating generally to the last half of the nineteenth century and the first half of the twentieth century, the papers form a valuable source for the study, in that period, of political, financial, diplomatic, military, and social history. Included are papers of Thomas Ewing, Senator from Ohio and Cabinet member under Presidents Harrison, Tyler, and Taylor; of Thomas Ewing II, Congressman from Ohio; of his brother, Hugh Boyle Ewing, Minister to Holland; and of Thomas Ewing III, lawyer, writer, and United States Commissioner of Patents. Of especial interest, perhaps, are the papers relating to the Civil War and the Reconstruction periods.

Two letters have been acquired from Carl Schurz to his sister-in-law [Mrs. Adolph Meyer] in Hamburg, written in German and dated January 2 and September 10, 1863. Both are of considerable biographical and historical interest since Schurz reviews and interprets the military and political situation in the United States at the moments of his writing.

From the Chicago Public Library, on an exchange basis, has come an addition to the large collection of Elihu B. Washburne papers, consisting of fifty-five letter books covering the period May 24, 1869 to March 1, 1876, while Washburne was serving as Minister to France.

Photostatic copies have been acquired by courtesy of Mr. James Waldo Fawcett of

two letters from Charles W. Fairbanks to Theodore W. Noyes, April 8, 1909 and July 11, 1913, the first explaining Fairbanks' disinclination to accept the ambassadorship to London, even if it should be offered to him, the second reporting political opinion as he had observed it in certain of the western states (the people of Oregon were "rapidly becoming disgusted with the practical working of their new experiments"); and one letter from Thomas R. Marshall to Noyes, May 17, 1913, also discussing the referendum and recall, with especial reference to his own record as Governor of Indiana.

Also of recent acquisition are: four autograph letters from Edward M. House, then close friend and associate of Woodrow Wilson, to George B. M. Harvey, May 14, 1914, June 20, 1915, April 2, 1921, and December [ ], revealing, as a group, Colonel House's cordial regard for Harvey over a considerable span of years; by gift from Professor Philip C. Jessup, an addition to the papers of Elihu Root consisting of twenty-two volumes of calendar memorandum books, 1920 to 1937; and a substantial and valuable addition to the papers of Oscar S. Straus, presented, as were the Straus papers already in the Library, by the Oscar S. Straus Memorial Association.

### 3. United States: Military History

Among the earliest acquisitions in the field of military history is a microfilm copy of a small collection of papers of or relating to Colonel William Bond, reproduced by permission of Mrs. E. M. Sellon. Dated for the most part in 1775 and 1776, the papers relate to the organization of the Massachusetts Militia in the early months of the Revolutionary War, and give a detailed picture of the personnel, equipment, and movements of the 37th Massachusetts Regiment in particular.

The Library has also acquired in the

same field: a letter from Lewis Nicola, major in the Philadelphia City Guard [March 1777?], suggesting improvements in the organization of the Guard, and asking for a higher rank; a "Muster Roll of Captain Jacob Allens Company of the First Massachusetts Regiment Now in the Service of the United States Commanded by John Bailey Colonel Taken to the Fi[r]st Day of Feb 1778"; a letter from Zachary Taylor, then a lieutenant colonel, to the Acting Assistant Adjutant General, Headquarters, Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, July 7, 1830, relating to Taylor's request for an extensive furlough; from the Texas State Library at Austin, on exchange, a photostatic copy of a message from William Barret Travis to "the People of Texas & all Americans in the world," dated at "Commandancy of the Alamo-Bejar," February 24, 1836 (" . . . I call on you in the name of Liberty, of patriotism & & [sic] everything dear to the American character, to come to our aid, with all dispatch. . . ."); and a letter written by General George B. McClellan to Edmund C. Stedman, March 17, 1862, while McClellan's removal from the command of the Army of the Potomac was under consideration. " . . . If permitted to retain command of this army," he wrote to Stedman, "I feel assured of the result, & trust that end will justify the great confidence that you & so many other friends have placed in me."

Thirty-seven letters, all but one written by George Haven Putnam to Mary Hillard, January 24, 1863 to June 12, 1865, have come to the Library as a gift from Miss Elma Loines. The letters, many of them dated from Louisiana, describe Putnam's service with Company E, 176th New York Volunteers, with which outfit he remained throughout the war except for a short period at Libby and Danville prisons after his capture at Cedar Creek on October 19, 1864; he



discusses in the letters the conduct, educational background, etc. of the Federal troops with whom he came in contact, and describes local conditions in Louisiana and elsewhere. From Miss Eleanor S. Fitch have come additional papers of William T. Sherman, 1864 to 1896, including some seventy-five papers relating to the publication of Sherman's *Memoirs*; and a letter has been acquired from General Ulysses S. Grant to Colonel S. H. Roberts, dated at City Point, Virginia, March 12, 1865. Directing Roberts to "embark your Command and proceed up the York and Pomunkey rivers to the White House, taking with you all your Infantry," Grant added that General Sherman was expected there about the same time. ". . . If you find him there you will be subject to his orders. If you do not you will remain there until he arrives . . . ."

In the recent period there may be noted, among materials relating to World War II: a gift from Mr. Harold H. Schaff of a collection of letters, typescripts, and printed matter, ca. 1939 to 1942, concerning the organization and activities of the "Share a Smoke Club, Inc.," a group formed for the purpose of distributing cigarettes and tobacco, gratis, for the use of British and other armed forces in World War II; additional papers of the Writers' War Board, restricted for the present; and, from Mr. Charles Cooper, two boxes of papers relating to the Service Men's Art Center and Contact Bureau of San Francisco, ca. 1942 to 1945. A considerable body of correspondence is included, as well as printed and mimeographed material, photographs, poems, "case cards," posters, etc., and also a résumé and final report of the work of the Bureau. A register of service men who visited the Center contains autographs, personal notes, poems, bars of music, cartoons, and sketches.

#### 4. United States: Naval Affairs

Mr. John F. Meigs has presented a valuable addition to the papers of Commodore John Rodgers, 1785 to 1842. Correspondence is included, as well as court martial proceedings, boatswains' and pursers' reports, and various records relating to the *President*, the *Constitution*, the *Guerrière*, the *North Carolina*, and other ships under the command of Commodore Rodgers.

Also relating to naval history are nine routine letters signed by George Bancroft as Secretary of the Navy, dated 1845 to 1846, addressed mainly to Jesse D. Elliott, Commandant of the Navy Yard at Philadelphia; and a group of letters, presented by Mr. Marcy L. Sperry, largely from Admiral Charles Stillman Sperry, dated 1884 to 1887 and 1906, together with a letter book of Admiral Sperry, December 11, 1907 to February 22, 1909.

A substantial and valuable collection of the papers of Admiral Mark Lambert Bristol, largely in the period 1900 to 1939, has been acquired by bequest from Mrs. Bristol. Correspondence is included, both personal and official, as are diaries, memoranda, photographs, and printed matter relating to the part played by Admiral Bristol in World War I, his service as High Commissioner to Turkey, his command of the Asiatic Fleet in the late 1920's, and other phases of his career.

#### 5. United States: Economic History

Miss Beatrice S. Goodwin has presented to the Library some fifty-four letters and documents of the Blackman and Goodwin families of Georgia and Alabama, 1807 to 1879, relating largely to family landholdings, business matters, and personal affairs, with occasional comments upon the situation of the country. On May 10, 1843, James M. Goodwin of Hartford wrote to his son: ". . . There is great complaint



here of hard times, by that I suppose they mean that business is dull, but there is no indication of it judging from the appearance of things, every one appears to be well fed, well clothed and well housed, and enough I should think was spent in extravagance to supply the real wants of double the number. . . .”

Other acquisitions relating to economic history include a microfilm copy of the records, 1826 to 1945, of the Proprietors of Louisburg Square, Boston, an organization formed for the purpose of cooperative real estate management; ten manuscript volumes, 1851 to 1865, relating to the activities of Gideon & Company, printers, and to William D. Colt, Notary, of Washington, D. C.; and two letters on the Wilson tariff bill, both written by Andrew Carnegie to Senator Arthur P. Gorman in January 1894. In the January 2nd letter Carnegie writes:

. . . Of course you understand my opinion is, that the nation as a patient, is not in condition to undergo a surgical operation at present. . . . If, however, a tariff bill must be passed, let it be rushed through. . . .

I think manufacturers and Republicans in Congress should see that a reasonable bill passed by the Democratic party would take the tariff out of politics for many years. . . .

To secure this desirable result I think manufacturers should be willing to take duties which seem to be lower than necessary. Much better low duties with *stability*, and *general approval* than high duties subject to attack, & deemed unfair by any part of the people. . . .

An enclosed four-page memorandum is headed, in Carnegie's hand: "Confidential for Senator Gorman and his friends written at the Senators request for my honest opinion."

## 6. United States: Journals and Diaries

Contemporary records in the form of journals and diaries—always welcome additions to the Library's holdings—continue to come in. One such acquisition is the commonplace book of Theodore

Woodbridge, which includes diary entries for the period August 26 to October 15, 1780, when Woodbridge was brigade major and inspector of the 7th Connecticut Regiment at Washington's headquarters. Through the kindness of Mr. James T. Worthington and Mr. Eugene D. Rigney, the series of Thomas Worthington diaries already in the Library has been augmented by a photostatic copy of Worthington's diary for June 20 to August 11, 1796 when, with Duncan McArthur, he was engaged in purchasing Virginia military land warrants in the vicinity of Chillicothe, Ohio; by his original diary for the period September 28, 1805 to June 18, 1807, while he was serving as United States Senator from Ohio; and by a photostatic copy of his diary covering the period May 8, 1820 to January 1, 1821, when he was canal commissioner in Ohio.

Mrs. Edward L. Hicks, Jr., has generously permitted the Library to microfilm the diary of Richard Clough Anderson, Jr., member of the Kentucky Legislature, Congressman from Kentucky, and diplomat. The account, July 4, 1803 to July 12, 1826, includes the significant period during which Anderson, as first United States Minister to Colombia, negotiated the first treaty ever made by this country with a South American Republic. By permission of Mr. J. Latta Jones and Mrs. Alfred J. Ostheimer, a microfilm copy has been acquired of the diary of Dr. Charles Ross Parke, September 9, 1855 to November [21?], 1856, covering his journey to Russia, and his service with the Russian Army in the Crimean War. Miss Cornelia S. Barnes has presented four volumes of diary entries and memoranda of Samuel Denham Barnes, member of the 72nd Illinois Regiment, March 10, 1860 to December 31, 1867; a manuscript volume of Civil War reminiscences, presumably by Mrs. Philip Phillips, has been acquired; and Miss Grace D. Rose has given a one-volume diary of her father, Luther A.

Rose, telegraph operator in the Union Army, relating mainly to the period April 1863 to December 1864, and following in some detail the movements of troops and the daily army routines, as Rose saw them.

An interesting diary, kept by Mrs. Sarah J. Churchill during a visit to China and Japan in 1900 with her son, Mr. Arthur H. Churchill, has been presented to the Library by Mr. Churchill. The entries cover the period from March to November 1900, and include descriptions of regions visited and customs found there, the work of missionaries in the Far East, notes on social matters, and so on. The chief interest of the diary lies, perhaps, in its frequent references to the Boxer Rebellion. While Mrs. Churchill was sent back to Japan by her son after her first visit to China because of the danger to foreigners there, she had first hand information from persons who were among the besieged, and among their rescuers. A partial index is included; as are pictures, clippings, and occasional letters.

## 7. United States: Local History and Genealogy

Four manuscript volumes of the Reverend Mr. Ethan Allen pertaining to the Episcopal Church and clergy in Maryland in the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries have been acquired. The material, collected from original sources, some of which have since been destroyed by fire, was written *ca.* 1860 to 1864, and is of interest not only for its bearing upon Episcopal Church history, but also from a genealogical point of view.

A collection of eighteen pieces (deeds, plats, and affidavits) pertaining to holdings of land around Charleston, South Carolina, 1716 to 1853, has been presented by Mrs. Ailsa M. Bruce; and from Mrs. Henry Dupré Bounetheau have come twelve papers consisting of commissions, memoranda, and genealogical notes relating to Peter Bounetheau and the

Bounetheau family of Charleston, South Carolina, 1776 to 1897.

Lt. Col. C. N. Feamster has presented approximately one thousand papers of the Alderson, Cary, Feamster, and Mathews families of Virginia, Maryland, West Virginia, Ohio, Kansas, and Iowa, *ca.* 177[ ] to 1941. A Civil War diary of Lieutenant Thomas L. Feamster, 1864 to 1865, is included, as are letters written by Feamster and his brothers, officers in the Fourteenth Virginia Cavalry, to their mother.

Among other acquisitions of genealogical interest may be noted: a photostatic copy, received through the kindness of Mr. Thomas T. Waterman, of Nehemiah Waterman's daybook as Justice of the Peace for New London County, Connecticut, containing brief entries of marriage records from August 23, 1781 to September 20, 1801, and of court cases from January 1, 1788 to July 28, 1789; from Mr. Stokes T. Henry, a land grant by Richard Caswell, Governor of North Carolina, to William Lavender, August 7, 1787, covering two hundred and fifty acres of land in Burke County; from Mrs. H. E. Deyo, a photostatic copy of family Bible records of Samuel F. B. Morse, 1791 to 1880; from Miss Mary C. Bigelow, photostatic copies of genealogical notes from the Westfall family Bible, 1800 to 1911; a small collection of papers, 1810 to 1894, of Charles A. Wickliffe, John M. Wyse, and related families, dealing among other matters with relations between the United States Government and the Creek Indians, and with the political fortunes of Charles A. Wickliffe, and including correspondence, miscellaneous manuscript material, and printed matter; two volumes of transcripts of records of marriages and deaths, Millbury and Springfield, Massachusetts, 1837 to 1895; from Mrs. W. Worthington Bowie, a typescript copy with manuscript corrections and notes of *The Bowies and Their Kindred. A Genealogical and Biographical History*, published in



1899 by Walter Worthington Bowie; and from Mrs. William Denman, a typed copy of a letter from Thomas Casey Van Ness to his daughter, Cornelia Roosevelt Taylor, relating to the genealogy of the Van Ness family, February 16, 1905.

Mrs. Adolph Law Voge has presented sixteen boxes of genealogical notes and correspondence and two boxes of card indexes relating to the families of Roger Barton and John Law. The collection represents material assembled by Adolph Law Voge in the course of his preparation of *Roger Barton and His Kinsmen* (published 1937) and "The Kinsmen of John Law, (1635-1708) of Acton, Massachusetts" (typescript, Washington, 1942).

## 8. United States: Miscellaneous

The Library has continued to receive welcome additions relating to a wide variety of subjects. This material, here grouped for the sake of convenience under the inclusive term "miscellaneous," includes much of value to historian and biographer.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Ronald F. Lee of the National Park Service, and Mr. Julian C. Yonge of the P. K. Yonge Library of Florida History, a microfilm copy has been acquired of Mr. Albert C. Manucy's excellent calendar of the Justis-Montiano correspondence, 1737 to 1741, which is already among the Library's East Florida papers.

The Maryland Historical Society has permitted the making of a microfilm copy of the manuscript of "May's Dramatic Encyclopaedia," 1752 to 1904, compiled by the late Alonzo J. May of Baltimore. There are included reviews of the stages of Philadelphia, 1754 to 1798 and 1810; of Williamsburg, Virginia, 1752; of Annapolis, Maryland, 1752 to 1832; and of Baltimore, Maryland, the latter with a chronological history of performances at theaters and other places of amusement, 1782 to 1904.

Sixteen letters have been added from Abigail Adams, Mercy Warren, Samuel Adams, and others, 1785 to 1844, written mainly to William Cushing, first Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and to Mrs. Cushing, and relating to social and personal matters. Mr. Charles C. Plummer has permitted the microfilm reproduction of forty-nine letters from Louis A. Cazenove, son of Anthony C. Cazenove of Alexandria, Virginia, addressed for the most part to members of the Cazenove family and to Eleuthera Du Pont. Extending from January 8, 1824 to April 2, 1848, the correspondence is concerned mainly with social and family matters.

To the papers of or collected by George H. Stuart of Philadelphia already in the Library, have been added some six hundred items, 1792 to 1930 but largely of the nineteenth century. Certain of this material relates to the work of the United States Christian Commission of which Mr. Stuart was for many years president, but there are included also many miscellaneous papers, among them letters written by Ulysses S. Grant, Robert E. Lee, and other statesmen, and by members of Congress, army officers, authors, and others. A further addition has been received, also, to the papers of Ellery C. Stowell, largely 1872 to 1944, by the gift of Dr. Stowell. Family correspondence is included, with frequent and pungent references to current affairs and personalities, especially in the letters of George Leverett Stowell; and there are also manuscript notebooks and diaries, as well as photographs and printed matter.

From Miss Edith L. Shearer has come a collection of manuscript sermons, ca. 1832 to 1885, of the Reverend Dr. Conway Phelps Wing, together with a small group of miscellaneous papers such as notes, account books, and printed matter. Two letters have been received, both addressed to the commanding officer of the escort of



dragoons supplied by the United States War Department to Josiah Gregg and his Santa Fe caravan en route to Chihuahua, Mexico, in the spring of 1839. One, dated May 12, is from John and Josiah Gregg, inquiring about the escort; the other, sent from General Arbuckle's headquarters at Fort Gibson on May 8, contains orders to accompany the expedition as far as the western boundary of the United States.

An interesting group of papers of Dr. John Hancock Douglas, used in part in Horace Green's *General Grant's Last Stand*, has come from Mrs. Green. The collection, 1861 to 1885, contains a series of letters, mainly from Dr. Douglas to his brother, written while serving as a member of the United States Sanitary Commission, 1861 to 1864; about one hundred and seventy autograph notes written by General Ulysses S. Grant during the last months of his life, while Dr. Douglas was his attending physician; and a bound copy of Dr. Douglas' typescript diary, describing briefly his service with the Sanitary Commission, and giving a detailed account of General Grant's last days.

Some fifty papers have been received, relating to the services of the American-born Mason Bey (Alexander Macomb Mason) in the 1870's and the 1880's, with the Egyptian Government in the Sudan. Mason was Governor of Massawa in Eritrea, and conducted explorations in the equatorial portion of the Southern Sudan under the auspices of the Khedive.

By gift from Hamilton Fish Armstrong, the Library has acquired, as a valued addition to the papers of David Murray, a group of some one hundred and eighty letters from Dr. and Mrs. Murray, 1873 to 1879, written from Japan while Dr. Murray was in that country in the capacity of Superintendent of Educational Affairs and Adviser to the Japanese Imperial Minister of Education. Mrs. Murray's correspondence contains comments

on Dr. Murray's work, and on the Japanese countryside, living arrangements, customs, and dress, as well as a good deal of personal and family matter. Dr. Murray's letters, fewer in number, also include references to his own work, and throw some light upon events in Japan at the time of his writing. Returning after a brief trip to the United States, he reports an audience with the Emperor—"the imperial recognition of my return from America"—and in the same letter, January 20, 1877, he remarks, with a familiar accent: ". . . The [Japanese] government has been trying to economize for the coming year and have [sic] cut down the departments in their allowances. . . ."

A small collection of correspondence, passports, photographs, and printed matter, ca. 1885 to 1936, has come to the Library by bequest from M. French Sheldon, explorer and author. The papers relate to Mrs. Sheldon's literary work, especially her English translation of Gustave Flaubert's *Salammbô* and to her explorations in unknown African territory. Letters are included from King Albert of Belgium, Henry M. Stanley and Mrs. Stanley, Henry Curtis, Herbert Ward, and others.

The Library has acquired, also, as a contribution to the history of the construction of its Main Building, the memorandum book, April 2, 1891 to July 12, 1893, of William Boyd, superintendent of sculpture work. Boyd gives a minute record of workmen employed, tasks performed, compensation received, and difficulties encountered. ". . . stock getting low," he writes on June 22, 1892, "owing to the New England strike. . . ." And on August 5: "No settlement yet of the New England strike. All men at work with 1 xception."

Historians will be glad to hear that an important portion of the papers of the late James Alexander Robertson, noted

specialist in the history of the Philippine Islands and Latin America, has been placed in the Library, under restriction, by Mrs. Robertson. The papers cover the period from 1898 to 1939.

In the more recent period, the Library has received: by gift of Dr. Solomon R. Kagan a small collection of correspondence, July 28, 1923 to July 9, 1946, mainly incoming letters from members of the medical profession; written by Morris Fishbein, Max Neuburger, Sir Humphrey Rolleston, Arturo Castiglioni, and others, the letters concern for the most part the publication of articles in the field of medicine and surgery. From Mr. Roy L. Whitman have come two volumes of shorthand notes taken by himself as Official Reporter of Debates of the House of Representatives, covering addresses delivered before joint sessions of Congress, April 4, 1939 to July 1, 1946, and including notes of messages of President Franklin D. Roosevelt and President Truman, and of addresses delivered by Winston Churchill, Madame Chiang Kai-shek, General Dwight D. Eisenhower, General Jonathan M. Wainwright, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, and others. Mr. Raymond Swing has added to his papers already in the Library typescript copies of his radio broadcasts on world events and his interpretations thereof, January 1943 to early January 1947.

Finally, among the important gifts of the year, is the file of foreign monitoring reports donated to the Library by the Columbia Broadcasting System. Totalling 20,000,000 words, this file represents the intensive effort by CBS to preserve significant and representative short-wave broadcasts from enemy and Allied stations during the period 1939-45. These verbatim reports and summaries of broadcasts from over 60 stations constitute a record of the war which will prove invaluable to the historian.

## 9. Literary Papers

The Library's holdings in the field of English and American literature continue to expand, both in size and in interest.

Photostatic copies have been acquired through the courtesy of Mr. Charles C. Hart of Robert Burns' holograph copy of his poem, "My Nanie's awa," and of his letter, dated at Mossgiel, February 17, 1786, to "Mr. John Richmond, Clerk with Mr. William Wilson, Writer to the Signet, Edinboro," a friend of Burns' early manhood. The letter is signed "Rob.<sup>t</sup> Burness" and is noted by R. H. Cromek, who published it in his *Reliques of Robert Burns* . . . (London, 1808), as being "the only letter the Editor has met with in which the poet adds the termination *ess* to his name, as his father and family had spelled it."

Five additional papers of Peter Force, 1823 to 1853, have been acquired, including two letters from Frank Moore which suggest material in Vermont for Force's collection, and a draft of a prospectus for a new edition, by Force, of Thomas Lloyd's *Congressional Register*.

Miss Mary Lieber has presented a volume of poems written by Julia Ward Howe in memory of her brother, Henry Ward, with an inscription indicating that the poems were "copied by Mrs. Howe" in the winter of 1845 or 1846 and inscribed to Francis Lieber. From Mr. John Knight, Secretary of The Players, have come photostatic copies of twenty-eight letters and documents, chiefly of American statesmen and authors, 1863 to 1892, the originals being the property of Mr. Knight. Included are letters from Henry Ward Beecher, Bayard Taylor, and Edward Everett Hale.

An interesting manuscript, recently acquired, is a rough autograph draft, unsigned, of a letter from Ralph Waldo Emerson to Thomas Carlyle, dated at



Concord, January 23, 1870, discussing Carlyle's plan for presenting his books to Harvard College. ". . . Heartily I delight in your proposed disposition of the books. . . . The act will deeply gratify a multitude of good men who will see in it your real sympathy with the welfare of the country. . . ."

Also recently added are fourteen letters from Francis Marion Crawford to his uncle, Samuel Ward, from whom the central character in Crawford's book, *Dr. Claudius*, was drawn. Dated for the most part at Boston or Newport, May 11, 1881 to October 5, 1882, they give details of Crawford's life and work during the period just before his sudden success. An illuminating self-analysis is given in the letter of August 23, 1881; and there are frequent references to various literary figures of the time, including William Henry Hurlbert, editor of the New York *World* and one of Samuel Ward's close friends, and to Crawford's aunt, Julia Ward Howe. ". . . Aunt Julia has just dined with us and sends histrionic greetings," he wrote on August 26, 1881.

To the papers of Gertrude F. Atherton have been added some twenty-seven letters addressed to Joseph Marshall Stoddart of Philadelphia, editor of *Lippincott's*. Mainly undated, the letters appear to have been written between 1889 and 1898. References are made to Walt Whitman, Ambrose Bierce, Hilaire Belloc, Bret Harte, and others, the comments being in some cases exceedingly forthright. Interesting, also, are Mrs. Atherton's allusions to her own literary work, and especially to her book *The Dooms woman*, published first in *Lippincott's Monthly Magazine*, in 1892.

In accordance with the wishes of the late William Allen White, a large part of his papers has now been turned over to the Library by Mrs. White and Mr. William L. White. Although not all of the papers will come to the Library, the collection as it stands is extremely valuable. The

fifty letter books included cover the period 1899 to 1920, and the letter file boxes, some four hundred in number, deal mainly with the period from 1909 to 1944. New light is thrown upon Mr. White's newspaper career, his interest and participation in the Progressive Movement, his part in political campaigns, and his activities during World War I and World War II. Also included is a considerable body of papers which were assembled in connection with White's books on Woodrow Wilson, Calvin Coolidge, and others. Among his correspondents were Presidents of the United States and other statesmen, newspaper men, politicians, and literary men. The papers have been described in more detail in the *Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions*, November 1946, pp. 10-14.

Through the generosity of a number of Albert Jay Nock's friends and associates, there has come to the Library, as a memorial, an interesting and valuable collection of letters, manuscripts, notes, journals, and other papers of or closely relating to Mr. Nock, ca. 1910 to 1945. Included are letters from Nock to Leonard Bacon and Frank W. Garrison among others; an autograph manuscript of *A Journey into Rabelais' France*; Nock's autograph commonplace book of 1910; the manuscript of an unpublished journal, May 5, 1934 to October 27, 1935, found after Mr. Nock's death; and many other papers of literary and biographical significance.

Miss Ella Young has added to her collection already in the Library twelve papers, ca. 1916 to 1918, consisting of letters from Michael Scot, Joseph Campbell, and Seumas O'Sullivan, autograph copies of poems ("The Wild Goose" by Scot; "Saturn" by Campbell), and printed matter. Campbell's letters are concerned both with writing, and with the political situation in Ireland in 1918 and his own support of Sinn Fein.

Interesting also is a recently acquired collection of more than one hundred papers



of W. Orton Tewson, editor of the New York *Evening Post's Literary Review*, mainly in the period from September to October 1926. The group consists of letters, many of them humorous and nearly all of them interesting, from authors who contributed to a symposium on "Do you care what the critics say about you?" Among those represented are E. A. Robinson, Edwin Markham, Booth Tarkington, Frank Swinnerton, Hugh Walpole, George Jean Nathan, Sinclair Lewis, Arthur Davison Ficke, Louis Untermeyer, and Ellis Parker Butler.

Other recent acquisitions of literary interest include: Lewis Werner's autograph list of John Galsworthy's plays, *ca.* 1926, and two sheets of his comments on certain of the plays, with emendations in Galsworthy's own hand; an autograph manuscript of Arnold Bennett's "Strange Affair at a Hotel," dated at London, December 12, 1928—January 1, 1929, and two autograph pages of his "Books & Persons"; a twenty-page holograph manuscript, signed, of Herbert Ernest Bates, "The Fuel Gatherers"; a letter, in French, from Paul-Marie Masson to Madame [ ], dated at Paris, February 28, 1931, giving advice as to published works on the history of the lute in the sixteenth century; by gift from Lillian Everts, photostatic copies of a number of papers, 1938 to 1946, mainly letters from writers in the field of poetry (among them Archibald MacLeish, Leonora Speyer, Joseph Auslander, Edwin Markham, Robert Hillyer) relating to Miss Everts' own radio and literary work and to the writings of others; from Harper & Brothers, as an additional gift, a collection of editorial correspondence largely during 1943; autograph drafts of ten radio broadcasts, 1944, by Archibald MacLeish, in his series, "The American Story"; manuscript copies of three sonnets by Jean Cassou, from *33 sonnets composés au secret . . .* [1944], as a welcome gift from Madame Henri Bonnet; and, from Mrs.

Richard W. Hale, one box of papers assembled and used by Edith R. Curtis in the preparation of her volume on Lady Sarah Lennox [1946].

## 10. British and Colonial Manuscripts

Two contemporary manuscript records of the English Revolution of 1688 to 1689 have been acquired by the Library. The first is a volume entitled "The Interregnum, or the Proceedings of the Council and others from the withdrawing of King James to the meeting of the Convention, 1688 [i. e., 1688 to 1689]," which contains a record of the meetings of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, December 11–26, 1688 for the provisional government of England, and of the Convention Parliament summoned by William, Prince of Orange, afterwards William of England. The second is a volume entitled, "The arguments upon the abdication of King James the 2d 1688," which contains a record of the proceedings of the House of Commons of the Convention Parliament, January 22 to February 5, 1689, and a report of a conference of the Lords and Commons, February 6, 1689, on the amendments proposed by the Lords to the joint resolution offering the throne to William and Mary.

Also recently acquired are six papers relating to British policy in the Indian Ocean. There are included letters written by Robert and Archibald Blair and two reports by the latter on the Andaman Islands, with especial reference to settlement thereon, 1786 to 1798; and a "description of the Nicobar Islands," extracted from a report to George Lord Macartney, Governor of Madras, *ca.* 1782.

Two boxes of papers relating to His Majesty's Ship *Spartan*, *ca.* 1802 to 1840, were collected by the ship's purser, James Dunn. The collection contains letters, orders, certificates, memoranda regarding the distribution of prize money, and so on,

and three manuscript volumes of ship records and letter-copies, one of them entitled "Complete. Book. of. H. M. S. Spartan. Commencing. 1<sup>st</sup> Jan<sup>y</sup> 1811. By. Jas<sup>s</sup> Dunn Purser," 1807 to 1815.

Other nineteenth-century acquisitions in the British and Colonial field include: a "Log of the Proceedings of H M S Spry John Donaldson Boswell Esq.<sup>r</sup> Captain from 1 Jan.<sup>y</sup> 1821 to 27 Aug.<sup>t</sup> 1821," in one folio volume of fifty pages—a record of the ship's course, kept during a Mediterranean cruise; a letter of October 31, 1839 from Daniel Mallory to P. R. Fendall, asking Fendall's intention in regard to a compilation of the speeches of Henry Clay, with a summary of Fendall's reply endorsed on the address page; and the diary of William H. Ash of Sheffield, England, October 13, 1848 to December 12, 1852, covering prolonged business trips chiefly to industrial areas of the United States. In addition to Ash's record as salesman of Sheffield goods, the diary contains personal matters, comments on the countryside, theaters and concerts attended—"Extravagantly delighted with 'Jenny' [Lind] last night"—and general items of current interest. Persons met are described, among them Daniel Webster and Zachary Taylor. President Taylor, upon whom Ash called, impressed him as being "much more at his ease than I had expected to find him from his cognomen of 'Rough & Ready' or 'old Zach'—upon the whole he acquitted himself very well."

## 11. Material Originating in Foreign Countries

The Library has acquired a liturgical manuscript of great antiquity and rarity which will prove of unusual interest to the student of the history of Christian worship. This is a Melchite Office-Book of the thirteenth or fourteenth century, of Egyptian origin, with preliminary and supplementary leaves in Arabic and the text in Greek. So far as we have been able to

discover there is no other example in the United States of a work representing the Melchite Order.

Also of recent acquisition is a fine document, on vellum, signed by Henry of Navarre, May 23, 1582—the appointment of a second President of his Ordinary Council, with authority to preside in the Civil and Criminal Chamber in the absence of the President.

Reproductions of manuscripts in Mexican and Spanish archives relating mainly to the region of Yucatan from the sixteenth to the early eighteenth century, and amounting to some fourteen hundred and thirty-three microfilms, have been received as gifts from the Division of Historical Research of the Carnegie Institution of Washington through the good offices of Professor France V. Scholes.

From Mr. Ruel P. Tolman there have come, as a gift, nine Peruvian letters and documents, 1679 to 1877, and a passport issued by the United States Legation in Peking, September 2, 1899. The Peruvian material is valuable for the autographs of six viceroys and the Peruvian Admiral, Miguel Grau, as well as for the historical information concerning Peru which it supplies.

And, finally, a manuscript volume in Portuguese has been acquired containing selected poems of the Brazilian poet Gregorio de Mattos Guerra, considered to be one of the most significant figures in the colonial period of Brazilian literature. The volume is of unusual interest because it was compiled in Bahia in 1711, only fifteen years after the poet's death, and does not appear to be listed in any of the bibliographies of his published and unpublished works. A photocopy of this manuscript has been prepared by the Library, through its Hispanic Exchange Project, for the collections of the Academia Brasileira de Letras, of Rio de Janeiro.

[*This report was prepared by St. George L. Sioussat, Chief of the Division of Manuscripts, and by members of that Division.*]



# Rare Books

THE Rare Books Division has experienced a remarkable year in the way of acquisitions. The catalog of the fine volumes recently added to the Lessing J. Rosenwald Collection and prepared for this issue of the *Quarterly Journal* is surely sufficient documentation for the foregoing statement. The rate of growth of the Rosenwald Collection has been little less than phenomenal, and few collectors can maintain the pace with which Mr. Rosenwald, steadfast in his purpose, has enriched this splendid Collection.

A good indication of the Collection's development is the numerical count. In 1943, at the time of the first gift, the Collection comprised 329 works of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The most recent tally of the books representative of these same centuries raises this figure to 506. To those who are familiar with the content of the Collection there is no need to state that each of the nearly 200 distinguished volumes that have been added recently has been selected with the greatest care for its appropriateness to the Collection, for its textual content, for its condition, for its binding, and for its exceptional quality.

The Rare Books Division of the Library through the possession of this Collection has acquired new prestige and eminence in fields of book collecting which have always appealed to discriminating collectors, and which provide provocative and varied subjects of investigation for the interested student.

During our most recent visit to Alverthorpe, at Jenkintown, Pennsylvania, where the Collection is housed, the ninety-eight titles that had been added

since last year's report were recorded. Fifty-five of these are included in the present exhibition and are described in some detail in the captions prepared to accompany each item. Of these, twenty-nine were acquired last June at the memorable sale of the library of early Italian illustrated books formed by C. W. Dyson Perrins. Supplementing this group are the seven items which the Library of Congress was able to buy from its own appropriations at the same sale; these are described below.

Among the recent Rosenwald acquisitions are several fifteenth-century books which for one reason or another were not included in the exhibit but which deserve mention here. These are a 1493 Florence edition of Antoninus Florentinus' *Confessionale* (Second Census A 693), with two woodcuts; Miscomini's undated edition of the *Rapresentatione divota di Joseph figliuolo di Jacob* (Dyson Perrins); an edition published for Piero Pacini of the *Pistole di Luca da Pulci al Magnifico Lorenzo de Medici*; an unusual and uncommon Belgian book, *Oeffeninghe Profitelike*, from the Antwerp press of Adriaen von Berghen and dated about 1515; and three Milanese books of 1492 bound together in one volume, *Officium gloriosissimi nominis Jesu*, *Officium immaculatae conceptionis Virginis Mariae*, and *Officium sanctae crucis et passionis domini nostri Jesu Christi*. Two books published in 1517 are *Aesopus Moralisatus* (Venice, Bernardinus Benalius) and Leonardo Justiniano's *Laude devotissime et sanctissime* (Venice, Bernardinus di Vitalibus).

Interesting from the point of view of heraldry is *Le Jardin d'armoiries contenant les armes de plusieurs nobles royaumes*, published at Ghent in 1567. Each page of



this volume contains three shields of arms engraved on wood, together with the names of appropriate families and a short explanation. Another item published in 1567 is the *Description de tout le Païs-Bas*, Antwerp.

Michael Wodhull's copy of Jean Jacques Boissard's *Icones virorum quinquaginta illustrium*, published by Theodore de Bry at Frankfurt from 1597 to 1599, is another significant sixteenth-century book. This distinguished collection of engraved portraits of famous authors, scientists, and philosophers reads like a Who's Who of the sixteenth century, and also contains portraits with accompanying biographies of important earlier historical figures including Peter Martyr, Columbus, Apianus, and such leading figures in the Reformation as Sir Thomas More, Erasmus, and Martin Luther.

Another volume of portraits representative of an earlier period is the Paris 1603 edition of *Le Portraict et images des plus excellens capitaines et illustres, tant grecs que romans*. . . . The volume contains fifty portraits engraved on wood, each of which has a different border. The engravings were prepared from early Greek and Roman medals, and each is accompanied by a short biographical sketch extracted from Plutarch's Lives. Among the other seventeenth-century volumes acquired are the following handsome and sumptuous productions, extravagantly illustrated: Jean Galaup de Chastueil, *Discours sur les arcs triomphaux dressés en la ville d'Aix a l'heureuse arrivée de . . . Louis XIII* (Aix en Provence, Jean Tholosen, 1624); *Marie de Medicis entrant dans Amsterdam* (Amsterdam, Chez J. et C. Blaeu, 1638), bound in blue velvet; and *Les Plaisirs de l'Isle Enchantée, courses de bague; collation mêlée de danse et de musique; ballet du Palais d'Alcine; feu d'artifice; et autres festes galantes et magnifiques, faites par le Roy à Versailles, le VIII may 1664* (Paris, Imprimerie Royale, 1673). The seventeenth century is not

particularly distinguished from the point of view of typography and bookmaking in general, but these three volumes provide a notable exception to the generalization.

Highlighting the acquisitions of the eighteenth century are Rigobert Bonne's *Atlas maritime ou cartes réduites de toutes les côtes de France* (Paris, Lattré [1762]) and the original plates by Choffard prepared for volume two of Charles Joseph, Prince de Ligne's *Fantaisies militaires par un officier Autrichien* of 1780. This concludes the section of the report which relates to the Rosenwald Collection.

Supplementing the Rosenwald acquisitions is the group of seven incunabula purchased by the Library at the C. W. Dyson Perrins sale in June 1946. The first item in this group is a large fragment (56 leaves) of an edition of Aesop's Fables in Latin with the Italian translation by Accius Zuccus. The *Gesamtkatalog der Wiegendrucke* describes it as number 430a and locates only this copy. It is attributed to the Brescia press of Boninus de Boninis and dated about 1487. This has significance for the Library's collections since we also own the only copy in this country (one of four known) of another Brescia edition of this work which is dated 1487. Both editions are illustrated, the latter with sixty-seven woodcuts and the former with forty-three. The cuts are the same in each but the borders differ. In all the Library now has copies of fifteen distinct editions of Aesop belonging to the incunabula period; of these nine are illustrated.

Nicolaus Jenson, the distinguished Venetian printer, published in April of 1474 an edition of the *Fior de vertu*, a series of moral essays upon different virtues and vices. Although another Venetian edition is also dated 1474, Jenson's work is usually regarded as the first edition. The work was exceedingly popular and it was frequently translated. The only other copy of this edition of 1474 recorded in American ownership is in the Pierpont Morgan

Library. Another copy is located in the Biblioteca Nazionale in Florence.

Another scarce Venetian book acquired at the Perrins sale is the 1487 edition of Bartolomeo Miniatore's *Formulario de epistole*, a handbook on letter writing, which was printed by Bernardinus Rizus of Novara. For no obvious reasons other than to serve as decoration and as a demonstration of the printer's patriotism, the volume is illustrated with three woodcuts of Italian cities which had appeared earlier in a chronicle. These early text-books, as one might expect, are most uncommon; of the four editions now located in American libraries, the Library of Congress has two, neither of which is located elsewhere in this country. The present text has a close relationship to Christophorus Landinus' *Formulario di lettere* (Florence, 1492) described as number 12 in the exhibition catalog found in this issue of the *Quarterly Journal*.

A later Venetian illustrated book, the *Vita de la preciosa vergene Maria e del suo unico figliolo Jesu Christo*, printed by Manfredus Bonellis in 1499, contains one full-page engraving, showing the alms of St. Joachim in an architectural border of elaborate design, and forty small cuts from the Malermi Bible of 1490.

Two Savonarola tracts, the *Predica dell'arte del bene morire* (Florence, Bartolomeo di Libri, after November 2, 1496) and the *Libro della vita viduale* (Florence, Lorenzo Morgiani, for Piero Pacini, November 26, 1496), bring the number of this important series of Savonarola tracts in the possession of the Library to thirty. Both of these new books are illustrated. The former, a sermon on the art of dying, was preached on All Soul's Day, 1496, when Florence was famine-stricken owing to a blockade at Leghorn. The well-engraved woodcuts, depicting The Flight of Death, Death Showing Hell and Heaven, and Death Visiting a Sick Man's Bed, are all rather sombre and black in tone, and

lend a macabre touch to this brief quarto. The two cuts in the other tract show Savonarola preaching to a group of nuns in a convent and the dead Christ at the foot of the Cross.

The final item secured at the Perrins sale is a copy of the 1497 edition of the *Fioretti* of St. Francis of Assisi, also printed by Morgiani for Pacini in 1497, and not previously represented in any American collection. The two cuts show St. Francis receiving the stigmata, and St. Francis in the company of two kneeling friars.

A benefactor whose name has frequently appeared in the pages of this *Journal* has presented to the Library a remarkably fine collection of first editions of the works of Charles Dickens, a field in which the Library was relatively weak. The donor is Mr. Leonard Kebler of Bronxville, New York, whose previous gifts included editions of Cervantes' *Don Quixote* which were described in earlier issues of this *Journal*. It is, however, a matter of great gratification that Mr. Kebler continues to be so kindly disposed toward the Library of Congress. He enthusiastically acknowledges that he is finding as much interest in giving his books to libraries that seem to be in the most need of them as he did in collecting them originally.

Mr. Kebler's most recent gift comprises twenty-seven items, of which twenty-five are first editions. The remaining two are second issues of titles also represented in first editions. Ten of the first editions are available in the original parts, the form in which they first appeared.

One of the most desirable of all of Dickens' novels in parts is *A Tale of Two Cities*, which appeared monthly from June through December 1859. The Kebler copy belongs to the first issue with page 213 misnumbered 113. It may properly be regarded as a fine copy in every respect, distinguished by the presence of the first state of the text, and all of the advertisements, including one of *The Cornhill Maga-*



zine (edited by W. M. Thackeray) on rusty red paper found at the end of parts VII–VIII. Inserted in Part I is an autograph letter to Edward Chapman, dated May 11, 1859, in which Dickens thanks his correspondent for the gift of a book on farming.

Ten years earlier Dickens had published another of his important novels, *David Copperfield*, which was issued in twenty parts at the customary price of one shilling each, the last two forming a double number. The nineteen distinct parts are in blue-green wrappers and carry on the front cover of each the rather lengthy title, *The Personal History, Adventures, Experience, & Observation of David Copperfield the Younger. Of Blunderstone Rookery (Which He Never Meant To Be Published on Any Account.)*.

The earliest Dickens first edition in parts in the Kebler gift is *Nicholas Nickleby*, which was originally issued in monthly parts in light blue-green wrappers from April 1838 to October 1839, comprising in all twenty numbers bound in nineteen. The last two parts were issued as a double number. *Master Humphrey's Clock*, published by Chapman and Hall in 88 instalments from Saturday, April 4, 1840 to Saturday, November 27, 1841, marked a new style of serial publication for Dickens. Believing that his readers might become weary of stories in monthly issues because of the long interval of time between numbers, the author decided to publish weekly a series of essays built around certain well-known characters he had created, new characters, and events of current interest. When first undertaken there was no suggestion of any serial story, and the first issue priced at 3 pence enjoyed a circulation of 70,000; this figure fell so rapidly, however, that a serial was begun in the fourth number under the well-known title, *The Old Curiosity Shop*. This ran until number 45; number 46, dated February 13, 1841, contains the first three chapters of *Barnaby Rudge*, which was to run until

its conclusion with number 87, dated November 27, 1841. Each issue of the weekly publication appeared in white wrappers with a woodcut engraving by George Cattermole. The Kebler copy is in clean and fresh condition, which is not usually the case.

*Master Humphrey's Clock* is known also in twenty monthly issues in green wrappers, a three-volume edition, and an issue of the two stories in separately bound volumes. The author, in a letter to his readers found in number 81, October 16, 1841, mentions his intentions to pay a visit to America the next January but promises that "on the First of November, eighteen hundred and forty-two, I propose, if it pleases God, to commence my new book in monthly parts, under the old green cover, in the old size and form, and at the old price."

The book referred to in this letter was to be called *Martin Chuzzlewit*, a story of English life and manners. The first issue in the customary blue-green wrappers appeared in January 1843; the final double issue, numbers XIX and XX, appeared in July 1844. The illustrations are by Hablot K. Browne, frequently named on the title pages of many of Dickens' publications as "Phiz."

Another important novel in the original parts is one of the earliest issues, with the two-line errata, of *Dombey and Son*, published in the usual blue-green wrappers, twenty parts in nineteen, from October 1846 to April 1848. The present copy also contains the eight plates of full-length portraits designed and etched by Browne, published with Mr. Dickens' sanction, and offered at the price of two shillings.

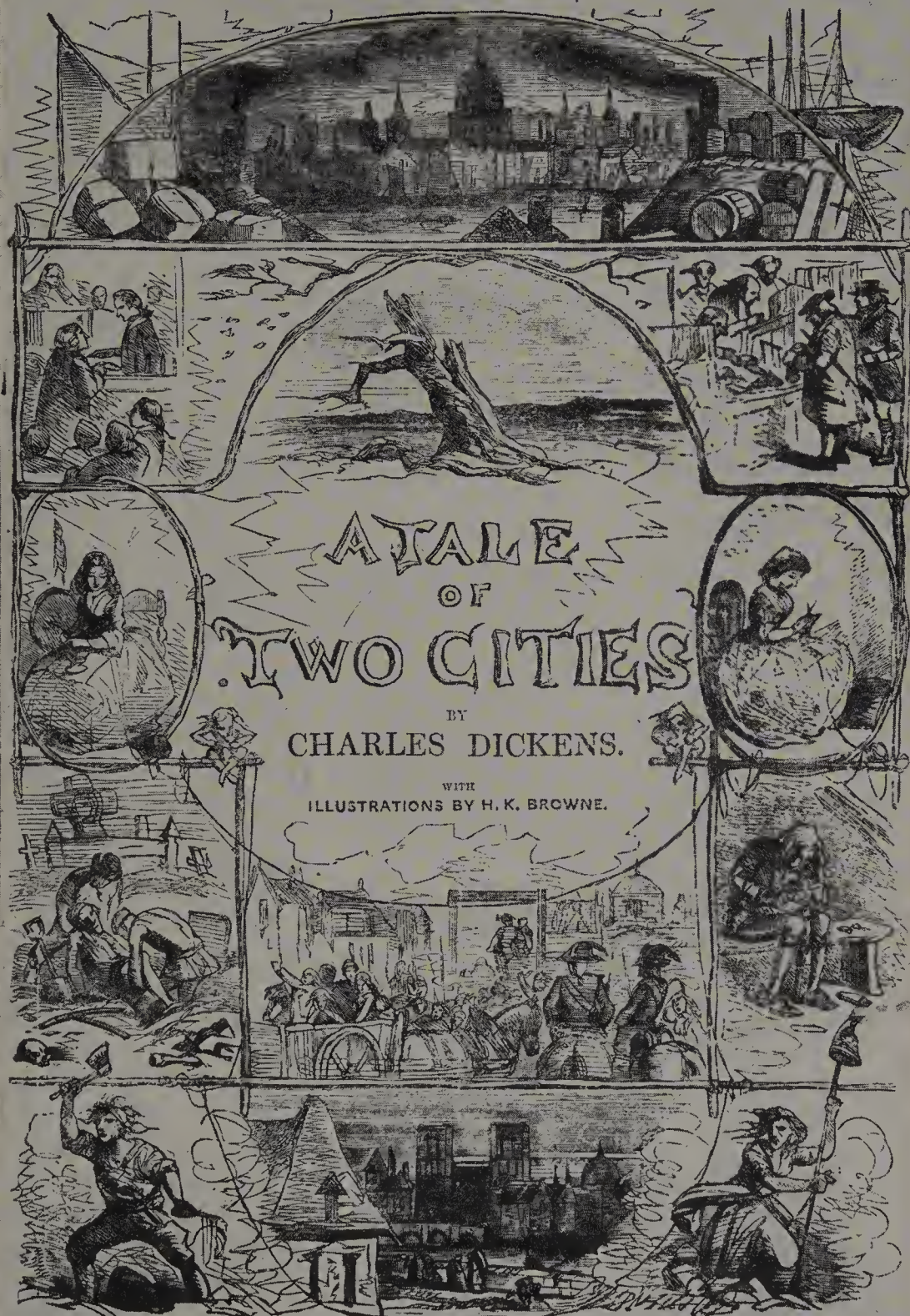
In Part XVIII of this work there is an interesting plate entitled "On the dark road," the first published example of what later became known as "Dark Plates." A more general use was made of this process in *Bleak House*; in fact ten of the plates are dark etchings, the result of "machine-



No. I.

JUNE.

PRICE 1s.



# A TALE OF TWO CITIES

BY  
CHARLES DICKENS.

WITH  
ILLUSTRATIONS BY H. K. BROWNE.

LONDON: CHAPMAN AND HALL, 193, PICCADILLY.

AGENTS: J. MENZIES, EDINBURGH; MURRAY AND SON, GLASGOW; J. M'GLASHAN AND GILL, DUBLIN.

The Author reserves the right of Translation.

Charles Dickens. *A Tale of Two Cities.* London, 1859.





tinging" the steel, which gave an effect equivalent to that of mezzotinting. The etcher, Hablot K. Browne, had been experimenting with the machine-tint idea for some time before it was used. The copy of *Bleak House* recently added to the collection follows the customary pattern of the other important novels, twenty monthly parts in nineteen, priced at one shilling each, issued in blue wrappers between March 1852 and September 1853.

The remaining novels in the original parts are *Little Dorrit*, an assault on the archaic practice of imprisonment for debt, (twenty numbers in nineteen monthly parts, blue wrappers, the front wrapper to numbers XIX–XX wanting, December 1855 to June 1857); the somewhat ungrammatical *Our Mutual Friend*, with illustrations from wood engravings by Marcus Stone, the first and only book of Dickens entrusted to him (twenty numbers in nineteen, blue-green wrappers, May 1864 to November 1865); and *The Mystery of Edwin Drood*, which remains unfinished, since Dickens died on June 9, 1870, and at his death had completed only six instalments. These were issued in six monthly parts in blue-green wrappers from April to September 1870, at one shilling each, except for the last part which sold for eighteen pence. The author worked on the last chapter just two hours before his death.

Aside from their distinguished literary qualities, the ten Dickens first editions in the original parts which we have briefly described are interesting as a group from many varied points of view. As a nineteenth-century type of publication they represent an interesting phase in serial publishing. In the field of the graphic arts the numerous illustrations, plates, etchings, or woodcuts which embellish the text provide a rewarding subject of study by themselves. The etchings of Hablot K. Browne constitute such an integral part of these original first editions that one finds it

difficult to consider them independently as the important contributions they are to the history of printmaking in the nineteenth century.

One particular feature of these early books in parts, quite distinct from the characteristics already mentioned is the quantity of advertising matter found both on the wrappers and at the beginning and end of the text. At this time in England there were no great dailies willing to sell space on their front pages, and the prohibitive price of the better-class papers prevented them from becoming a popular medium for successful advertising; the press itself, as a matter of actual fact, frequently bought space in these monthly numbers in order to advertise its own wares. 'Such a well-known weekly as *Punch* made its initial bow to the public within the blue-green wrappers of Charles Dickens' work. In addition we notice the regular patronage of leading tradesmen, insurance companies, booksellers, publishers, banks, and the concerns dealing with patent medicines, all eager to describe their services or to sell their products. These advertisements if properly interpreted offer an excellent insight into the fashions, the styles, and the tastes of the early Victorian period in England, and as such constitute an important mass of material for the social historian who is concerned with such matters.

Those familiar with Dickens' first editions need not be reminded that Dickens' important novels after they had been published serially were assembled by the publishers and offered for sale in the final numbers of the serial publication as a complete work in one or more volumes, and in various styles of binding. For example, in Numbers XIX and XX of *Bleak House*, September 1853, Bradbury and Evans announced that this novel would be published in one thick volume on Monday, September 12, at the price of



£1. 1. 0 for copies neatly bound in cloth, or £1. 4. 6 for copies bound in half morocco with marbled edges.

Of the fourteen so-called "important novels" Mr. Kebler had ten first editions "in parts" which we have previously mentioned. He has also presented the Library with three additional first editions—namely the two series of the *Sketches by Boz* and *Oliver Twist*, which were first issued as complete works. The earliest of the *Sketches* was published in two volumes with illustrations by George Cruikshank in 1836; it is particularly significant since it is Dickens' first published work and one rarely found in good condition. In bound state it is found in dark green cloth. The next year the Second Series of the *Sketches* bound in pink cloth, and with Cruikshank's illustrations, was published. Mr. Kebler secured fine copies in the original bindings of the earliest issues of both series. Contrary to the practice observed in publishing most of the later novels of Dickens, these *Sketches* were not published in parts until later. The first number was issued in November 1837, the final number in June 1839. The bound editions therefore constitute the earliest editions of Dickens' first book which must remain the cornerstone of any important Dickens collection.

Similarly, *Oliver Twist* first appeared in book form in 1838, eight years before it was issued in ten monthly parts. The earlier chapters of the story, however, had appeared serially in the *Miscellany* early in 1837; the story as it was published in this periodical was not concluded until March of 1839.

The present copy of the first edition is complete in three volumes bound in the original plum-colored cloth. It is uncut and has all of the points of the first issue, although it contains in volume one the interpolated list of illustrations by George Cruikshank.

Thus of the fourteen "important" novels Mr. Kebler secured fine copies of the earliest known issues of twelve. The two remaining titles are the *Pickwick Papers*, which was first issued in parts between April 1836 and November 1837, and *Great Expectations*, issued in three volumes in 1861. The Library has a *Pickwick* in parts which, however, is not one of the earliest issues. One day we hope to add copies of a first issue of *Pickwick* and *Great Expectations* to complete this series.

Of the remaining fifteen Dickens pieces presented by Mr. Kebler especial mention must be made of the first issue in the original cloth of *A Christmas Carol*, published in 1843, perhaps the greatest of all Christmas stories. This has been on the Library's "must" list for many years. The four other Christmas books of Dickens are also included, notably fine copies of the first and second issues of *The Chimes* (1845); *The Cricket on the Hearth* (1846); both the second and the fourth issues of *The Battle of Life* (1846); and *The Haunted Man* (1848).

Other Dickensiana include the *Memoirs of Joseph Grimaldi* (1838), with an autograph letter; *Sketches of Young Couples* (1840); the critical *American Notes* (1842), in which the city of Washington receives a rather low rating; *Pictures from Italy* (1846); *A Child's History of England* (1852); *Hard Times* (1854); *The Story of Little Dombey* (1858), a short revised version of *Dombey and Son*, which Dickens delivered in public readings; and finally, *The Uncommercial Traveller* (1861).

Before concluding this report some attention must be paid to several noteworthy acquisitions, in addition to those secured at the Dyson Perrins sale, which the Library has made through its own efforts during the year. The most notable of these are the splendid copies of the first editions of both parts of John Bunyan's *The Pilgrim's Progress*, printed at London

Clement C. 2144  
his Book August 2  
1712

THE  
Pilgrim's Progress  
FROM  
THIS WORLD,  
TO

That which is to come:

Delivered under the Similitude of a

DREAM

Wherein is Disccovered,  
The manner of his setting out,  
His Dangerous Journey; And safe  
Arrival at the Desired Countrey.

*I have used Similitudes, Hof. 12. 10.*

By *John Bunyan.*

Licensed and Entered according to Order.

L O N D O N,  
Printed for Nath. Ponder at the Peacock  
in the Poultrey near Cornhil, 1678.

John Bunyan. *The Pilgrim's Progress.* London, 1678.





THE  
Pilgrim's Progress.

FROM  
THIS WORLD  
TO

That which is to come.

The Second Part.

Delivered under the Similitude of a

DREAM.

Wherein is set forth

The manner of the setting out of *Chris-*

*tian's* Wife and Children, their

Dangerous JOURNEY,

AND

Safe Arrival at the Desired Country.

By JOHN BUNYAN,

*I have used Similitudes, Hof. 12. 10.*

LONDON,

Printed for Nathaniel Ponder at the *Peacock*,  
in the *Poultry*, near the Church, 1684.

John Bunyan. *The Pilgrim's Progress.* The Second Part. London, 1684.



for Nathaniel Ponder in 1678 and 1684 respectively. This important classic occupies a unique position in the annals of English literature, since it stands unrivalled as the most popular, the most successful, and probably the most frequently translated book in the English language with the exception of the Bible. Largely composed while Bunyan was imprisoned, the book is an allegory which takes the form of a dream by the author. These copies were featured as numbers 14 and 15 in the sale of the Frank J. Hogan Library (Part Three), April 23, 1946. Since Mr. Hogan was such a good friend of the Library of Congress, it is a pleasant thought that one of the rarest (only six complete copies are known of the first part and but four complete copies of the second part) and greatest books in his fine library has now been added to the collections of the Library of Congress.

The many fine Americana items received during the year have received treatment in a separate article in this issue. There remain, however, three important acquisitions which should be included in this report. The Library was fortunate to secure a fine and complete set of the 555 original numbers of *The Spectator*, published at London from March 1, 1711 to December 6, 1712. Bound in one volume of highly polished calf, this newspaper represented an important literary movement in the early eighteenth century. It was a joint enterprise of Joseph Addison and Sir Richard Steele, Addison contributing 274 and Steele 236 of the papers in the series. Especially memorable among the characters which run through the periodical are Sir Roger de Coverley and that perceiving introvert, the Spectator himself, whose comments in company with those of the other club members on current fashions of behavior are timely, frequently witty, and always pertinent. Addison and Steele established a new

style of journalism intimately related to the English coffee shops in vogue at that time. As a newspaper *The Spectator* was highly successful and even survived the Stamp Act of August 1712 (which nipped so many of its contemporaries), all issues after August 6, 1712 carrying the red half-penny stamp. Why the paper was terminated is not known precisely, for towards the end *The Spectator* was selling ten thousand per week, but terminate it did with the issue of December 6, 1712. It was later revived under Addison's sole direction as a semi-weekly during June 1714, and continued for six months.

Two purchases, at first glance completely unrelated to any of the material previously mentioned in the report but significant in themselves are the 1515 Augsburg edition printed by Hans Miller of Lodovico de Varthema's journey to the Near East and parts of Asia, and Renwart Cysat's *Warhafftiger Bericht von den newerrunden Japponischen Inseln und Königreichen* (Freiburg, 1586).

The former is the first edition in German of Varthema's account of his voyage to the East made between 1503 and 1508, and was first published in the original Italian in 1510. This German edition is especially recommended for its series of fine woodcuts. These bear an important relationship to other early travel books dealing with these areas which are so generously represented in the Library's several collections.

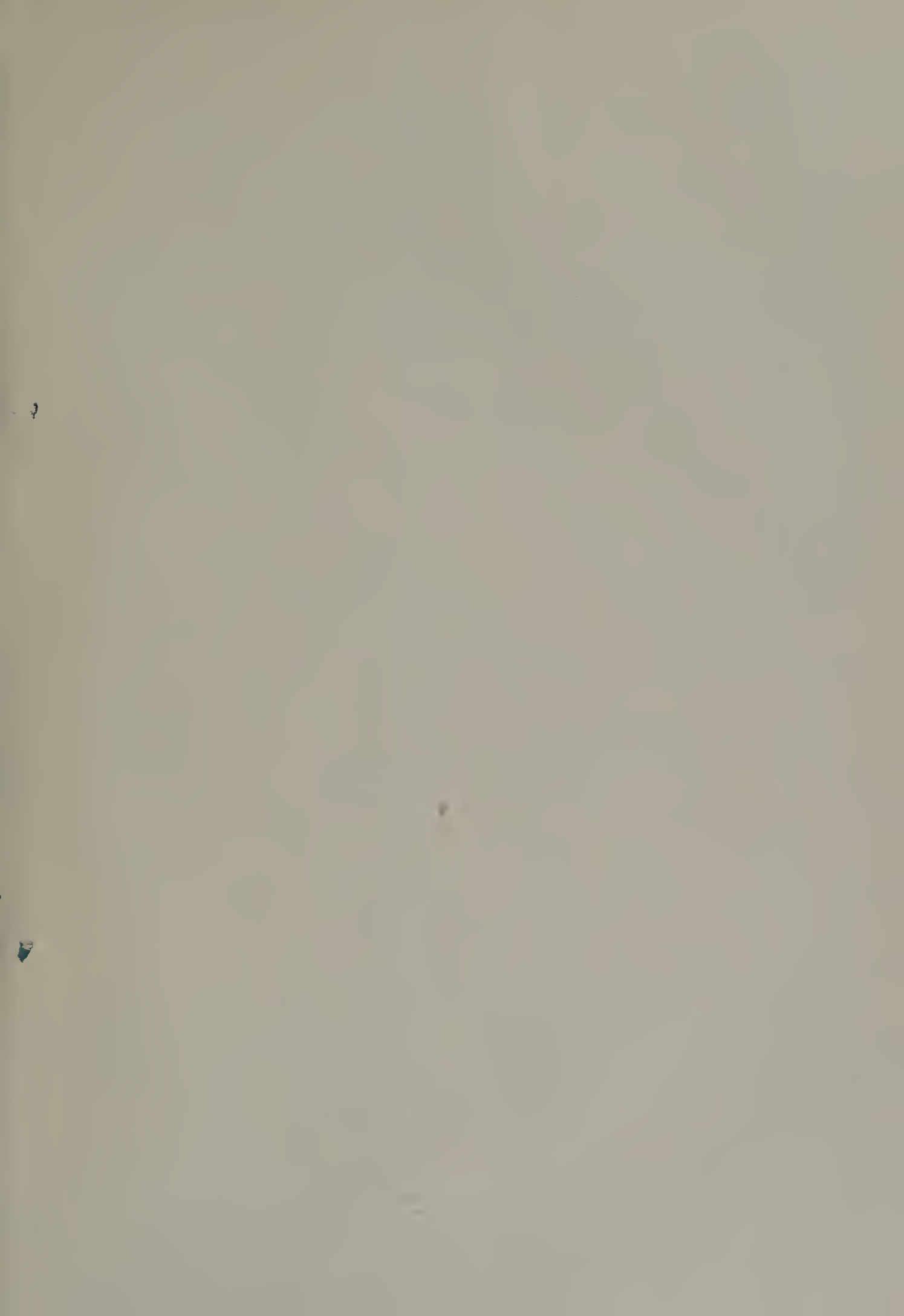
The Cysat collection of Jesuit letters from Japan is an important book in the history of an area to which Americans can no longer be indifferent. The chief reason for its purchase, however, is that it contains the map of Japan which in all probability is the earliest separate printed map of that country. This map was unknown to Count Teleki when he wrote his monumental work on the cartography of Japan, and has apparently not been noticed in

the later literature of the subject. This copy of the book is a different issue from that already in the Library (which lacks the map). Since the New York Public Library and Harvard also have copies without the map, the Library of Congress appears to be the only library in the country to own this basic map. Only one

other complete copy of the book has been located and that was in a German library. A more detailed discussion of the map will be included in a later issue of this *Journal*.

FREDERICK R. GOFF  
*Chief, Rare Books Division*











## SOME RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

### ADMINISTRATIVE

Draft of the Report of the Library of Congress Policy Planning Committee. 22 p. Mimeographed. Furnished on request.

History and the Problem of Bibliography. By Luther H. Evans. Reprinted from *College and Research Libraries*, July 1946, pages 195-205. Furnished on request.

The Library of Congress and Higher Education. By Luther H. Evans. 4 p. Reprinted from *Higher Education*, October 15, 1946. Furnished on request.

The Library of Congress Organization and Procedures. Reprinted from the *Federal Register*, September 11, 1946, pages 177A-589. Furnished on request.

Tennessee's Centennial Exhibition. 71 p. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Price \$1.00.

### ACQUISITIONS DEPARTMENT

A Check-list of Current Serials in the United States Zone of Germany. Prepared by the Library of Congress Mission, Hq. U. S. Forces, European Theater. 23 p. Furnished on request.

European Imprints for the War Years Received in the Library of Congress and Other Federal Libraries. Part 3. French Imprints, 1940-1945. Reproduced and distributed for the Library of Congress in the public interest by J. W. Edwards, publisher, Ann Arbor, Mich. 284 p. Lithoprinted.

### DIVISION FOR THE BLIND

Check List of Embossed Books, 1944-1946. 7 p. Multilithed. Furnished on request.

Check List of Talking Books, 1944-1946. 6 p. Multilithed. Furnished on request.

### HISPANIC FOUNDATION

A Guide to the Law and Legal Literature of Paraguay. By Helen L. Clagett. 59 p. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Price 25 cents.

### LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Current Ideas in State Legislatures 1944-45; A Review of Laws Enacted During the Bienium. State Law Digest Report No. 8. 98 p. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Price 20 cents.

### ORIENTALIA DIVISION

Southeast Asia, 1935-45: A Selected List of Reference Books. Compiled by Cecil Hobbs. 86 p. Multilithed. Furnished only to libraries on request.

### PROCESSING DEPARTMENT

Cumulative Catalog of Library of Congress Printed Cards. A new serial publication to be printed in 9 monthly issues (for January, February, April, May, July, August, October, November, December), 3 quarterly cumulations (for January-March, April-June, July-September), and an annual cumulation. For sale by the Card Division, The Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C. Price \$100 annually for all issues, \$65 for the annual cumulation alone, and \$50 annually for the current issues without the annual cumulation.

Report of the Advisory Committee on Descriptive Cataloging to the Librarian of Congress. 15 p. Furnished on request.

### RARE BOOKS DIVISION

Le Chevalier Délibéré by Olivier de la Marche, Printed at Paris in 1488; A Reproduction Made from the Copy in the Lessing J. Rosenwald Collection, Library of Congress. Second printing. Cloth. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Price \$2.00.